

25-1943

Birmingham Post

Birmingham, Alabama

NEGRO HOSPITAL DRIVE SPURRED

2700 Local Workers Join
Movement With Life

Memberships

JAN 14 1943

Rapid strides are being made in the campaign for \$300,000 to be used for the building and equipping of a standard 100-bed Negro hospital and nurses' home for the Birmingham district, it was announced today.

Since the opening of the membership drive during the middle of July, Negro employees of 93 companies in Birmingham and Jefferson County have organized and approximately 2700 Negro workers have joined the movement as life members officials said.

Life membership is granted upon payment of \$10 by the pay roll deduction plan at the rate of 50 cents a week, and entities members to participate in a group hospitalization plan by means of which the member and his family will receive 21 days hospitalization a year for a small weekly assessment.

The assessment, it was announced, will not begin until the hospital is built.

Campaign officials announced to such a medical center to this community would be so great that it would be difficult indeed to reckon it in terms of money.

Hospital Drive, Gains Momentum

FEB 13 1943

The employment of fund-raising personnel, the control of expenditures and general supervision of all business of the association is now in the hands of the two boards and the joint executive committee.

Officers of the association are: Bishop B. G. Shaw, president; Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman Randall, second vice president; Rev. M. Thornton, treasurer; G. Shaw, president.

Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. R. H. Biddings, Jr., assistant secretary. JAN 14 1943

Dr. George A. Denison, city-county health officer is chairman of the white advisory board and Charles F. Zukoski Jr. is secretary.

January 13, 1943
NEGRO HOSPITAL
SUPPORT GROWS

ALABAMA

and county firms in the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association campaign to raise \$300,000 for the building of a Negro hospital and nurses' home was noted Tuesday by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive director of the association.

He said more than 90 per cent of the employers who have been approached since the campaign began the middle of July have supported the movement enthusiastically.

It was also announced that the white advisory board now has joint authority with the Negro board of trustees in handling all funds received and in planning the administration of the proposed hospital.

Steadily Building

An announcement by the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association indicates that the campaign for obtaining \$300,000 for the construction of a Negro hospital and nurses' home is progressing steadily and with good results.

A great many businesses and industries in this area have cooperated with the organization in order to provide Negroes employed in such businesses and industries.

It is taking, we know, hard work to achieve this objective. But we hope it will be accomplished. The value of

\$1 bi-monthly] L. & N. officials, all white, endorsed the Negro hospital plan in a broadcast over Station WBRC here Monday afternoon, February 1, at 1:45 o'clock. Participating in the round-table discussion sanctioning the hospital project were Assistant Division Superintendent G. H. Moore, Assistant Division Engineer E. C. Haynie, General Foreman A. N. Speitz and Freight Agent J. L. Reeves.

Wings Over Jordan Will Present Easter Sunday Concert Here

Benefit Performance
Given To Raise Funds

For Negro Hospital

"Wings Over Jordan" returns to concert at Parker High School at 3 p.m. for the benefit of the Negro hospital.

In presenting "Wings Over Jordan" the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association brings to lovers of the Negro spirituals a group that is recognized as foremost in interpretation of these deeply moving songs.

Those who attend the program will enjoy an afternoon of beautiful music and at the same time be contributing to an important cause.

Although the campaign to raise money for a modern, adequately equipped hospital for Negroes has been under way for nearly a year and many Negroes have paid pledges amounting to several thousand dollars, the great mass of the Negro populace has not been reached and with the Easter Sunday afternoon concert a concerted effort will be made to intensify the drive.

Nearly 500 workers are expected to take the field at that time following a keynote speech by Mayor Cooper Green. C. F. Zukoski, Jr., member of the association's advisory committee, will head the drive among the white citizens, while Acipco's Y. M. C. A. leader, Norman S. Randall, will take the helm for the Negroes.

Negro Hospital Fund Drive To Begin

Formal launching of a drive for \$300,000 for building and equipping of a Negro hospital in Birmingham will be held at a meeting at 3 p.m. on Sunday, April 25, at Parker High School with City Commission President W. Cooper Green as main speaker.

The mass meeting will be sponsored by the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, which is leading the campaign for a 100-bed hospital.

Also on the program will be the Negro choral group led by the Rev. Glenn T. Settle of Gethsemane Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Serving as an executive committee to assist Director Askew in organizing the campaign are Bishop Shaw, Oscar W. Adams, the Rev. C. H. George, Dr. Denison and Mr. Zukoski.

Tickets for the program, proceeds of which will go toward the hospital fund, may be obtained at Temple Pharmacy, Little Savoy Cafe, Brock's Drug Store, Shaw's Clothing Store, Eighth Avenue Drug Store, First Baptist Church and McCombs' Chapel, Pratt City; Union Drug Store, Bessemer; Robinson's, of \$15,000 has already been paid in Apothecary and Kate's Cafe, Fairfield; St. Luke A. M. E. Church and Director Askew, will be subdivided into a \$150,000 goal for Negro patrons and a \$150,000 goal for white citizens.

Progress in the campaign has already been reported to have reached nearly 4,000 pledges, total approximately \$40,000. A total of \$15,000 has already been paid in toward the hospital's construction. The goal of \$300,000, according to Director Askew, will be subdivided into a \$150,000 goal for Negro patrons and a \$150,000 goal for white citizens.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

June 4, 1943

HOSPITAL DRIVE Negro Hospital Fund LEADERS NAMED Windup Campaign Is Scheduled April 25

\$300,000 To Be Sought

To Build Institution
For Negroes

Officials of the campaign to raise \$300,000 for the establishment of Negro hospital in Birmingham were announced this week, preparatory to the opening of the campaign through Dr. Fred Chenault, Monday by the Jefferson County Hospital Association.

Speakers will be William Mitch, C. W. Askew, secretary of the Negro community work of the Central Y. M. C. A., will serve as executive director in charge of organization, and working with him as president of the hospital association will be Bishop B. G. Shaw.

Other association officers are the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman S. Randall, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw secretary, Mrs. E. L. Biddings, as-sistant secretary, and the Rev. M. Thorson, treasurer.

White citizens will be solicited through a white advisory committee of the association, who are: Dr. George A. Denison, head of Carnegie, who has been serving as the Jefferson County Health Department; E. F. Zukoski, Jr., vice president of the First National Bank; the Rev. Fred R. Chenault, with Mayor Cooper Green opening of the First Methodist Church; the Rev. John L. Slaugh-dan, the nationally known Negro pastor of the First Baptist Church; George A. Mattison, Jr., the interest of the hospital movement.

The final drive will be launched April 25 at Parker High School with the Rev. Fred R. Chenault, pastor of the First Methodist Church; the Rev. John L. Slaugh-dan, the nationally known Negro pastor of the First Baptist Church; George A. Mattison, Jr., the interest of the hospital movement.

Outstanding cooperation of city from their payroll at the rate of

25-1943

Birmingham, Ala. News

Sylacauga, Ala. News

June 17, 1943

Negro Hospital Drive Officials Are Named On Eve Of Campaign

C. W. Askew is Appointed
As Executive Director
For \$300,000 Effort

Officials of the Negro hospital campaign for \$300,000 were announced Wednesday, as the Jefferson County Hospital Association prepared to open its biggest drive Monday morning.

Executive director in charge of organization will be C. W. Askew, secretary of the Negro community work of the Central Y. M. C. A., and working with him as president of the hospital association will be Bishop B. G. Shaw.

Other association officers are the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman S. Randall, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, assistant secretary, and the Rev. M. Thornton, treasurer.

White citizens of the city will be solicited through a white advisory committee of the association, including:

Dr. George A. Denison, head of the city-county health department; C. F. Zukoski, Jr., vice president of the First National Bank; the Rev. Fred Chenault, pastor of the First Methodist Church; the Rev. John L. Slaughter, pastor of the First Baptist Church; G. A. Mattison, Jr.; William Mitch, president of District 20, United Mine Workers; Don Campbell, president of Radio Station WBRC; Dr. H. L. Jackson, superintendent of Hillman Hospital, and F. D. McArthur, chairman of the Birmingham Board of Education.

The executive committee which will assist Director Askew in organizing the campaign includes Bishop Shaw, Oscar W. Adams, the Rev. C. H. George, Dr. Denison and Mr. Zukoski.

Pre-campaign progress reported this week by the committee includes nearly 4,000 pledges, totaling approximately \$40,000. A total of \$15,000 has already been raised toward construction of the hospital.

Director Askew has announced that the goal of \$300,000 will be subdivided into a \$150,000 goal for Negro contributors, and a \$150,000 quota for white citizens. Through the campaign, directors hope to raise enough funds to construct Birmingham's first hospital to which Negro doctors may bring their patients.

Negro Hospital For Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM — Favorable reactions from seven industrial companies here employing a total of more than 5,000 Negro workers have already been received this week by campaigners for the Negro hospital fund here, it was announced recently at headquarters.

In the campaign which officially opened last Monday, "the emphasis for the present has been placed upon the industries of Jefferson County, because in them are found the bulk of Negroes who are gainfully employed and upon whom the success of this campaign depends to a great extent," the announcement from headquarters stated.

All Negro employees of Avondale Mills have pledged their support, and Donald Comer, head of the organization, has promised to match every dollar given by these employees, in addition to making a contribution himself.

In the campaign for a total of \$300,000 to build the hospital, half is sought from Negro subscribers and the remainder from white citizens.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Hospital facilities for Negroes in Birmingham have always been inadequate, and during a war period this insufficiency becomes more apparent. The health facilities provided for Negroes are so meager as to be appalling. In order to get others to do something about these conditions, we must first manifest an interest and do something ourselves.

With the foregoing picture before them, the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, under the leadership of C. W. Askew, executive director, have set Monday, June 7, as the day on which the campaign to raise funds for the construction of a Negro hospital will be officially launched. The goal set in this drive is \$300,000, the estimated cost of a modern,

100-bed hospital.

Of the \$300,000 needed, the minimum quota to be raised by Negroes of Birmingham and Jefferson County is \$150,000-\$200,000.

In laying plans to raise this money, Director Askew has formulated the following committees: Industrial, to contact all of the industries of the district; women's committee with Mrs. Beulah S. Ward as chairman to solicit persons employed outside of industries, and the club committee, to solicit funds from the members of the clubs of Birmingham and others they may contact.

Today, Sunday, June 6, throughout Birmingham and Jefferson County, the pastors of churches of every denomination are expected to deliver a special sermon on this hospital campaign.

As a prelude to the official opening of the campaign, the industrial committee has contacted several large industries with success, and in many instances there are committees of employees at work in some plants assisting the association in obtaining pledges or subscriptions. Companies now working by this plan are: National Cast Iron and Pipe Company, Tarrant City; McWane Cast Iron Pipe Company; Continental Gin Company and Chicago Bridge Company.

Prior to the campaign, approximately 4,000 subscriptions have been obtained from different concerns, which means that nearly \$40,000 has already been pledged.

In order to reach our minimum quota of \$150,000 each Negro individual who is gainfully employed is asked to subscribe and pay \$10. This \$10 may be paid at the rate of 50 cents a week for 20 weeks until the full amount has been paid.

White friends cooperating with the movement have organized and are at work. Among these are Mr. Gooch, chairman of the committee of White Men's Brotherhood Sunday School Association, who is working with the men of his group, and Mrs. W. E. Sanford and Mrs. Frank G. Bell, who are doing such excellent work in organizing the White Women's Church Group.

All of these activities are under the sponsorship of the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., the officers of which are: Bishop B. G. Shaw, president; the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman S. Randall, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, assistant secretary, and Dr. M. Thornton, treasurer. C. W. Askew, executive director, has full charge of the campaign.

Members of the white advisory board are Dr. George A. Denison, Charles F. Zukoski, Jr., Dr. Fred R. Chenault, Dr. John L. Slaughter, G. A. Mattison, William Mitch, Don D. Campbell, Dr. H. L. Jackson

Alabama

and Atty. F. D. McArthur.

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham To Launch Campaign To Obtain \$300,000 For Hospital

Funds Will Be Used To Construct 100-Bed Negro Institution

Beginning Monday morning, Negro and white citizens of Birmingham will together toward a goal of \$300,000 to build and equip the city's first Negro hospital.

Organized last Spring as the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, the campaign is preparing to stage its biggest push during the Summer. Contributions on hand as the drive opens include \$15,000 in cash and \$40,000 in pledges.

The \$300,000 goal has been prepared to open its biggest drive provided by campaign leaders into a Monday morning.

Executive director in charge of

organization will be C. W. Askew,

secretary of the Negro community

organization will be the Central Y. M. C. A.

among industrial plant employees,

and working with him as president

according to C. W. Askew, execu-

tive director of the association, but

Bishop B. G. Shaw.

Other association officers are the

private business and house-to-house

canvassing will also be conducted

Rev. C. H. George, first vice presi-

dent; Norman S. Randall, second

vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard

secretary; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, as-

sistant secretary, and the Rev. M.

Thornton, treasurer.

White citizens of the city will be

solicited through a white advisory

committee of the association, in-

cluding:

Dr. George A. Denison, head of

the city-county health depart-

ment; C. F. Zukoski, Jr., vice presi-

dent of the First National Bank;

The Birmingham hospital will be modeled on the Rev. Fred Chenault, pastor of

such prominent Southern Negro

hospitals as Flint-Goodrich in New

Orleans; George W. Hubbard, Nash-

ville, and the Medical College of

Virginia's Negro Hospital, Rich-

mond.

JUN 6 1943

One of the main benefits of such

a hospital, campaign leaders point

out, will be to bring young Negro

interns into the community, provid-

ing a center for their practice and

thereby raising general health

standards.

Campaign headquarters for the

drive will be located on the ground

floor of the Pythian Building.

Officers of the hospital associa-

tion, who will work with Director

Askew in mapping the drive, are

Bishop B. G. Shaw, president; the

Rev. C. H. George, first vice presi-

dent; Norman S. Randall, second

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C. W. Askew Is Appointed As Executive Director For \$300,000 Effort

Officials of the Negro hospital campaign for \$300,000 were announced Wednesday, as the Jefferson County Hospital Association

opened officially to a payroll deduction plan for this purpose.

The minimum quota for Negroes in the campaign is \$150,000, the director announced. Approximately \$15,000 has already been raised and there are nearly 4,000 white subscribers also are asked

to pay \$10, which may be paid in as to raise \$150,000. The white ad-

visory board for which a \$300,000 goal has been set.

The Birmingham and Jefferson County Hospital Assn., Inc., has obtained C. W. Askew as executive director of the campaign. The mini-

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F. Zukoski Jr., the Rev. Fred R. Chenault, the Rev. John L. Slaughter, George A. Mattison Jr., William Mitch, Don D. Campbell, Dr. H. L. Jackson and F. D. McArthur. Mr. Zukoski is directing the campaign among white citizens. Bishop B. G. Shaw is president of the Hospital Assn., with the Rev. C. H. George, first vice president; Norman S. Randall, second vice president; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, secretary; Mrs. E. L. Biddings, assistant secretary, the Rev. M. Thornton, treasurer.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN OPENS

Leaders Confident Goal Of \$300,000 Will Be Reached

An intensive campaign toward a goal of \$300,000 for construction and equipment of a 100-bed hospital for Negroes in Birmingham, opened Monday morning in Birmingham, with many of the city's industrial plants being contacted and pledges made, upon us all. But it is also a time in which human interdependency is all the more obvious, when our common problems and

troubles create a heightened spirit of fellowship and cooperation. It is the busy man who usually finds time to do even more in time that later house-to-house solicitation would be made. The drive will last through June 28. Headquarters for the campaign have been established in the Pythian Building at 310-B North 18th Street and officials are on duty from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. to accept contributions from white and Negro citizens.

With \$15,000 already contributed, Negro leaders and members of a white advisory committee are confident of obtaining the rest of the funds to build the hospital to be open to Negro physicians and their patients, thereby helping to raise the general standard of health in the community, it was announced.

In many industrial plants and business houses in the city and county, Negroes are contributing to the campaign by pledging \$10. to be taken from their salary checks weekly.

NEGRO HOSPITAL LEADERS Weekly Review Birmingham, Ala. PUSH DRIVE FOR \$150,000

According to information pick-up by Hospital Ass'n., the drive for Negro doctors and nurses ed up at the Jefferson County Ne-funds to build a modern hospital can serve Negroes of Jefferson

News
Birmingham, Ala.
For A Negro Hospital

This coming Monday the campaign to establish a Negro hospital in Birmingham will enter a period of intensified solicitation. It is hoped to raise \$300,000 for the construction and equipment of a 100-bed institution. The Birmingham and Jefferson County Hospital Association has been organized to that end. Already \$15,000 has been subscribed. Negro workers in industrial plants and other places of employment are to be canvassed. White citizens also are being asked to help. White members of the association's advisory board will be in charge of this phase of the campaign.

This community's large Negro population makes the need for such an institution acute. The services now provided at the Hillman Hospital are extensive and invaluable, of course, but they do not nearly cover the need.

The new hospital would be open, of course, for the practice of Negro physicians and internees. Its work of health and healing would be a great contribution to the well-being of the entire community, as well as an urgently needed service for its patients.

Col. Walter S. Jenson of Washington, D. C., recently made a tour of inspection of the Tuskegee Army Flying School's Station Hospital, which marked the celebration of its first anniversary. There can be no question as to the need for this project. Reports have it that due to the great number of sick people who have to be treated, the cooperation of every Negro leader is most anxious to have the care for in Jefferson County and stand by.

Pictured from left to right are all who go there to what ready to answer any question in their mind, which may be asked. Major George McDowell of Baltimore would call it ideal. In fact, some any one's mind, which may be aggravated conditions there are in many respects their pledge or donation at the earliest possible date. For such

information, call 3-9851 or 7-0097. Col. Benjamin J. Davis Jr. of Washington, D. C., executive of the campaign headquarters are Except at a hospital controlled by one of the great industrial concerns, other hospitals in the ground floor, Pythian Temple, and Lt. Col. Richard C. Cumming of Ocala, Fla., chief surgeon.

Col. Walter S. Jenson of Washington, D. C., acting air surgeon; Lt. Col. E. L. Gann of Washington, D. C., air surgeon's office, and Lt. Col. Richard C. Cumming of Ocala, Fla., chief surgeon.

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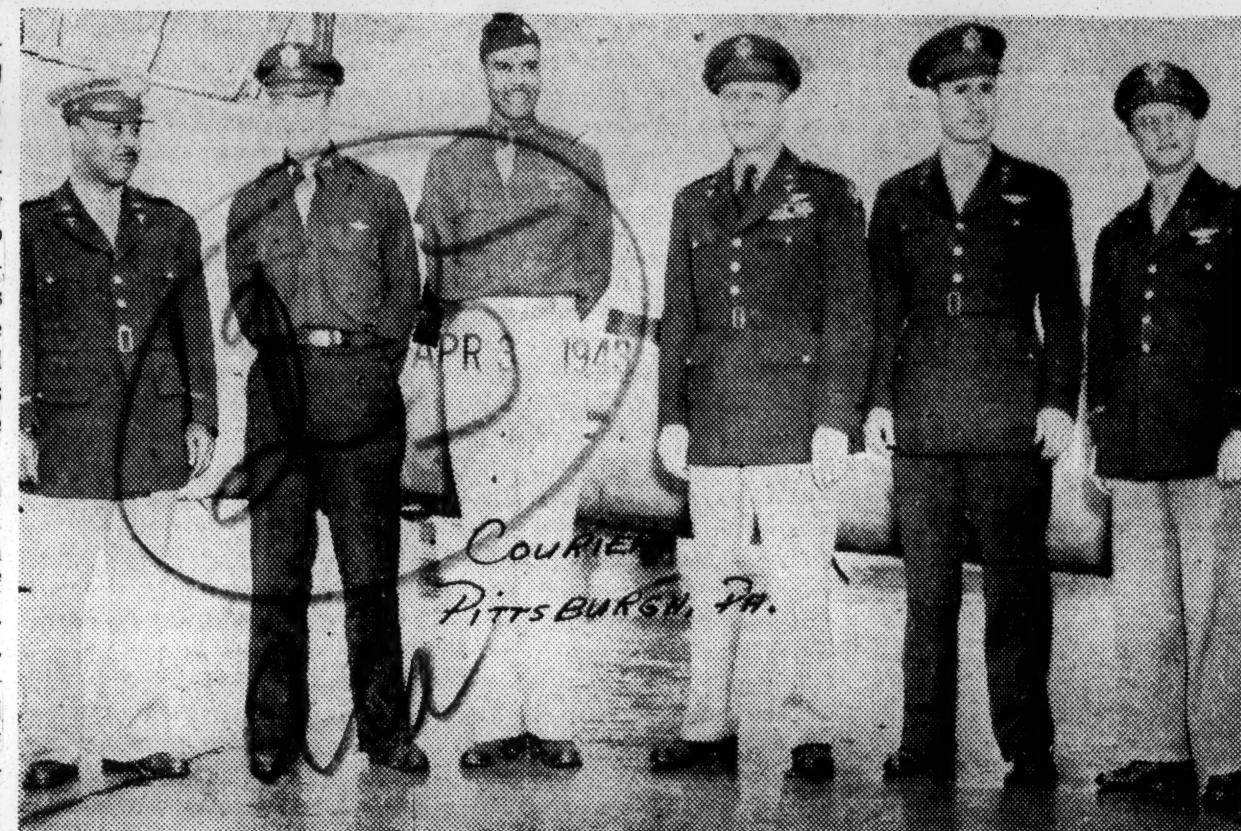
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ARMY OFFICERS VISIT TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL



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Railroad Aids Plan For Birmingham Hospital

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois will get a very large backing from the men of your race who are employed with the L. and N. Railroad Louisville and Nashville Rail-company."

Road company has endorsed a plan to establish a Negro hospital here, company officials having agreed to payroll deductions against the colored employes of the Birmingham division, who sign up as life members of the hospital association.

FEB 1 3 1943

**Whites Force
Jim Crow Upon
U.S. Hospital**

OCT 2 1943

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — (ANP) — The Northington General Military hospital here last week yielded to pressure from irate white citizens and instituted a system of Jim Crow among its soldier-patients. Victims of this practice are 30 soldiers recently arrived from the station hospital at Fort Mc- Clellan, Ala.

Plans call for construction of a 100-bed hospital and nurses home. The project is being sponsored by the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association, Inc., of which Bishop B. G. Shaw is the president and the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, executive secretary.

The planned unit will cost \$300,000 to build and equip, and will aid in

providing adequate hospitalization for Negro patients have been: piled for Negro patients and facilities for into separate wards; denied use of the training of Negro physicians, latrines used by whites; ropes off, internes, nurses and members of animal fashion, in mass basis; and allied professions, according to barred from the P. A. (post exchange) except for a brief hour

Of the company's 700 employees, 370 have joined the association and When the soldiers first arrived authorized the company to deduct here they were accommodated \$10 from their pay, at the rate of \$1 without segregation, but immediately every two weeks for ten pay periods townspeople began nasty periods. G. C. Wendling, division superintendent of the L. and N. co-succumbed to their demands.

operated with association officials in aiding the fund drive.

Last Monday four L. and N. officials participated with Rev. Carnegie in a round table discussion of the movement over Radio Station WBRC. One of the speakers, E. C. Haynie, assistant division engineer, declared

FEB 1 3 1943

"Rev. Carnegie, the thing that has arrested my attention and has won me to your cause is the spirit of self-help which your organization is trying to instill in the Negro people of our city and county. You are not asking the white people to put up the money to build a hospital to meet the needs of the Negro people of our district.

"You are appealing to the race pride and racial self-interest of your own people; you are inspiring them to believe that they can do something to provide their hospital facilities and open the doors for the training and practice to their own doctors and nurses. This is an excellent idea and you deserve the backing of every member of your race and I believe that you

OCT 2 1943

Jim Crow

U.S. Hospital

OCT 2 1943

370 have joined the association and When the soldiers first arrived authorized the company to deduct here they were accommodated \$10 from their pay, at the rate of \$1 without segregation, but immediately every two weeks for ten pay periods townspeople began nasty periods. G. C. Wendling, division superintendent of the L. and N. co-succumbed to their demands.

operated with association officials in aiding the fund drive.

Last Monday four L. and N. officials participated with Rev. Carnegie in a round table discussion of the movement over Radio Station WBRC. One of the speakers, E. C. Haynie, assistant division engineer, declared

FEB 1 3 1943

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House Committee Praises Lawlah

*Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.*

WASHINGTON, June 24—(ANP)—Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the medical school at Howard University and director of Freedmen's hospital, although not by name, received a compliment from the House Appropriations committee last week when in submitting recommendations for the coming fiscal year, it was stated:

"In connection with the appropriation bill for 1943, the committee called attention to numerous evidences of irregularities and inadequate administrative control of the affairs of the institution."

"In the past year, the dean of the medical college at Howard University has been designated to serve also as superintendent of the hospital, and the committee is glad to note some improvement in the management of the business affairs of the hospital, particularly in connection with the collection of bills."

REIMBURSEMENT CLAUSE OUT

The committee pointed out it had eliminated from the bill a provision which required the hospital to reimburse Howard \$6,200 a year so long as the dean of the School of Medicine at the institution serves as superintendent of the hospital.

"This provision has been stricken from the bill," the report said, "so it would appear that the two positions are of such importance and require such close attention to detail, that one man could not serve in both capacities. This action is in no way a reflection upon the present dean of the medical school and superintendent who appears to be well qualified for either position."

The measure provides \$686,000 for the hospital, an increase of \$11,690 over the amount appropriated for its operation during the present fiscal year ending June 30.

More on the Gallinger Mess

Washington Tribune

As usual the Federation of Civic Associations was caught napping during the Senate investigation into conditions at Gallinger Hospital. In like manner the Medico-Chirurgical Society was caught off guard.

For many years the Negro citizens of Washington have deplored the fact that Negro physicians are not permitted to attend patients at Gallinger or to join the hospital staff. We have deplored the fact that the Nurses Training School at this tax supported institution, bars Negro women from the courses. We have deplored the fact that the hospital, in keeping with the policy of the District Government, has refused to employ Negroes in capacities other than as orderlies and menial.

The whole defense of the hospital and District authorities was that there existed a personnel shortage and a shortage of nurses, because of conditions brought on by the war. This is one of the District's evils that can-

D. C. not be blamed on the war. This condition has existed at Gallinger Hospital over the years, and at a time when Negro women were being told that Gallinger did not train Negroes to become nurses; at a time when Negro physicians were being told that they were not needed on the Gallinger staff, and were being denied permission to practice at this tax-supported hospital. Now the chickens have come home to roost.

A vigilant civic association could have stepped in there and thrown the whole myth into the open by informing the Senate Committee of the District's racial policy, and explaining that the shortage of help could be relieved if the hospital would train Negro women as nurses; if it would admit Negro physicians to its staff if it would abandon its policy of not employing Negroes except at menial tasks.

Here we had a Senate Committee without a Southern member on it, seeking sincerely to clear up a back-local situation by finding the cause and trying to arrive at a cure. For five days it held hearings, and not a Negro physician or civic representative appeared to expose the true cause of conditions at this Jim-Crow institution in the nation's capital.

What is true of Gallinger is true of every other District institution or department under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners. If we could have brought about employment reforms at Gallinger we would have opened the gate for reforms elsewhere.

The defiance of the Senate Committee by Commissioner Mason is typical of the defiance he has displayed toward every civic need in Washington, especially when the need would improve the plight of Washington's Negro population. If he can defy the United States Senate with immunity—that august body which must confirm his appointment and appropriate funds for his salary—it shouldn't be hard to imagine the kind of kicking around poor, voteless Negro citizens receive.

Gallinger Hospital is an institution for poor people who can't afford to pay their medical and hospital bills. A large percentage of its patients are Negroes. What does it matter to three Commissioners, who the people pay \$9,000 per annum, what kind of treatment the poor receives. What does it matter if they can't sleep for bed bugs; can't eat for roaches in their food; or relax and recuperate in peace without the sight of corpses being rolled "up the hill" before their very eyes daily.

Since the majority of the patients are Negroes, why not have some Negro physicians on the staff and Negro nurses to give them proper medical attention.

The whole situation is disgusting and stinks to high heaven. It smelled so bad that it was too much for Commissioner Mason to inhale, and so he sat silently refusing to talk—and so did Washington's Negroes.

POST Washington, D. C.

Grand Jury Receives Final Instructions in Gallinger Prob

Final instructions, preparatory to the coming evidence, were given to the grand jury yesterday after more than two score witnesses had testified before it.

The investigation was instigated when charges were made several months ago before a Senate subcommittee investigating conditions at Gallinger that funds had been mishandled, that sanitary conditions at the institution were bad and that patients in the psychopathic ward had been mistreated.

The investigation has been in charge of Assistant United States Attorney John W. Fihelly. It was ordered by United States Attorney Edward M. Curran after the matter was turned over to his office by Commissioner Guy Mason.

Also under investigation is the death last March of Adie Mae Carroll, a 40-year-old nurse. Charges were made that Miss Carroll had died at her home of causes other than those for which she had been treated at Gallinger.

Dr. Roger M. Choisser, professor of pathology at George Washington University, made a report on the Carroll death at the request of Commissioner Mason in which he absolved Gallinger officials of

his appointment and appropriate funds for his salary—

There was no indication yesterday when the grand jury would make its final report.

Negroes Considered

Use of Negro doctors and internes at Gallinger Hospital was discussed yesterday in a meeting of the delegation from the Civic Committee on Race Relations with District Commissioners and Health Officer George C. Ruhland. Commissioner Guy Mason said he would try to arrange a further meeting on the subject.

The meeting would be between himself, deans of two local medical schools, the committee's chairman, Wilbur La Roe, and Dr. Paul B. Cornely and Lawrence E. Gichner, of the delegation appearing yesterday. Dr. Cornely is a professor at Howard University Medical School.

La Roe pointed out that although 70 per cent of the inmates of the hospital are Negroes, the 213 physicians and internes all are white. It also was noted that of 135 nurses only seven are Negroes.

Well, St. Elizabeth's is a government institution under the jurisdiction of Paul McNutt, in case any-
one gets the time and interest to do anything about it. And, oh yeah, they are ill hiring Negro doctors is that white doctors and attendants are always treating that doctors and attendants need spe-women mental cases are always treated at Gallinger.

There is no indication yesterday when the grand jury would make its final report.

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mentally ill are quartered at St. Elizabeth's hospital across the Anacostia river. White patients get everything the whites get—

They are ill hiring Negro doctors, a salvation, are rape them, and if colored doctors

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The Senate Will be Asked to Remove Race Ban at Gallinger

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

NOV 20 1943

human, in forwarding the report to the Commissioners.

An amendment to prohibit discrimination based on race in the existing employment policies of Gallinger Hospital, a Senator has promised the Tribune. For Gallinger Hospital will be proposed in the Senate when it considers the deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1944.

The bill contains an appropriation estimate of \$15,750 for Gallinger Hospital for the purpose of employing three assistant superintendents and other personnel to meet objections raised by the Senate Committee which recently investigated the institutions of the recently enacted Bolton Nurse Training Act, creating nursing schools are cutting their

A committee, headed by William LaRoe, chairman of the District Board of Pardons and Parole, found that rank discrimination existed at the hospital in the that he will propose an amendment to the deficiency bill, which will prohibit discrimination in the employment of persons from the funds appropriated, or in applicants for employment.

The Tribune promised several weeks ago, that it would seek to have such an amendment added to the bill, if and when the Commissioners sought funds to employ more help.

The feeling among Negro groups is that if the funds are granted without the amendment, the Commissioners will continue their policy of appointing only whites to this tax-supported institution, even though the majority of its patients are Negroes.

Women 17 or 18 to 35 may apply for admission if they are

Of the 145 nurses at the hospital, only seven are colored, and are assigned to the tuberculosis ward, despite the fact that the patient load is 69 per cent colored, the committee found.

It was also found by Mr. LaRoe's committee that Negroes are not admitted to the Gallinger nurses school, nor are Negro physicians admitted to the staff of visitors or of consultants. Such a situation was termed by Mr. LaRoe as un-Christian and in-

To eliminate the prejudices in the employment policies of Gallinger Hospital, a Senator has promised the Tribune.

Freedmen's Hospital To Train Portion Of 65,000 Needed For U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps

New York, N. Y.—WASHINGTON, D. C.—Freedmen's Hospital last week became one of the first three institutions in the nation to enroll in Federal academic and clinical training Security Agency's plan to add 65,000 women to the country's nursing personnel under provi-

stipend of \$15 for the first nine months. They then become junior men's Hospital last week became cadets and the stipend is increased to \$20 for the 15 to 20 months of academic and clinical training. In the final period of the course, senior cadets will receive not less than \$30 per month.

Under this government program, nursing schools are cutting their training periods from the usual 36 months to 24 or 30 months.

The remaining six or twelve months will be devoted to practice under supervision.

Under the present program for augmenting the supply of emergency nurses, nurse training hospitals throughout the country may have such an amendment added to the Public Health Service as other racial groups.

According to Miss Lucile Petry, director of the Division of Nurse Education of the Public Health Service, Negro young women will have the same status in the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps as other racial groups.

"It is an opportunity to enter nursing for emergency duties. Under the plan, Federal funds upon a professional career that is made available to schools as useful in peacetime as in war, taking part in the program. The schools in turn will furnish scholarships, fees, books, maintenance, Miss Petry said.

"Those taking part in this Federal aid in providing trained nurses for emergency duties.

Women 17 or 18 to 35 may apply for admission if they are

graduates of accredited schools with satisfactory scholastic standing. Those admitted to the hospital, which is affiliated with the Corps for training will wear a uniform distinguishing them as in the service of their country.

Summer and winter, Negroes which are expected to

topcoat, belt and certain accessories will be provided. Training Act, include: This Cadet Corps uniform is in addition to the regular indoor nurse's uniform of the school. Starting training as pre-cadets, the girls will receive, in addition to free tuition, book fees, main-

tenance and uniforms, a monthly stipend of \$15 for the first nine months. They then become junior cadets and the stipend is increased to \$20 for the 15 to 20 months of academic and clinical training. In the final period of the course, senior cadets will receive not less than \$30 per month.

Normally, all the 15 doctors of a unit are associated with a single hospital. Each unit includes: a chief and assistant chief of medical services, two general internists, a chief and assistant chief of surgical services, four Hospital School of Nursing, Medi-general surgeons, two orthopedic College of Virginia, Richmond surgeons, one dental surgeon, one pathologist, and one radiologist.

The U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps is expected to complete preliminary organization by August 31. Classes are being organized now to start in September and October.

Howard Has

Journal and Guide

Emergency

Hospital Unit

Norfolk, Virginia
May Be Used To Set Up Facilities By OCD Or Army

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Office of Civilian Defense announced this week that the Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D. C., is one of 93 hospitals and medical schools throughout the country that have completed formation of "affiliated units" of civilian physicians to be available to either OCD or the Army in the event of need for setting up emergency hospital facilities in their respective area.

Each unit is composed of 15 physicians, surgeons and other specialists, and forms a balanced professional staff. OCD will use the units to supplement the staffs of "emergency base hospitals" situated in relatively safe zones on the fringes of critical areas in event it is necessary to transfer civilian patients to these hospitals because of emergency in such areas.

The units will be called upon by the War Department to staff emergency hospitals should there be a sudden influx of battlefield casualties, or some other extraordinary military necessity, requiring hospitals and physicians beyond the immediate capacity of the Army in any particular locality.

FOR MILITARY EMERGENCY

The OCD-affiliated units will be used for military emergency purpose only in or near the communities in which the staff re-

25-1943

D. C.

Citizens' Committee Blasts Jim Crow Policy at Gallinger

The Citizens' Committee on Racial Relations, headed by Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., chairman of the Parole Board, joined with the Senate Committee investigating Gallinger Hospital in blasting conditions existing there. NOV 5 1943

The Committee, however, aimed its blows at the Jim Crow employment policy which the Tribune exposed during the Senate hearings. NOV 6 1943

At a meeting of the committee held in the YWCA, Lawrence W. Gichner, chairman of the sub-committee on employment, cited statistics to prove, what he termed "prima facia evidence of discrimination." NOV 6 1943

Checking the hospital records, Mr. Gichner said he found that on October 21, a typical day, there were 709 colored patients and only 315 white patients at the hospital, giving a percentage of 69 in the Negro patient load as against 31 per cent white patients. NOV 6 1943

Despite the large number of colored patients, he found that the hospital employed only 7 Negro graduate nurses out of 135 employed there. He further coming from tuberculosis patients, he found that there were no Negroes employed among the 41 resident physicians, 31 internes, 122 visiting physicians and 19 special consultants. All of these were white, he found. NOV 6 1943

The report caused Mr. La Roe to declare that such a situation could not be justified either from a community viewpoint nor from a Christian viewpoint. NOV 6 1943

The Citizen's Committee ordered an emphatic protest lodged with the District Commissioners who are responsible for the operation of District owned institutions. NOV 6 1943

Dr. Paul B. Cornely, chairman of the subcommittee on health, also called attention to a similar situation existing at

Startling Facts Revealed by Senators Investigating Gallinger

A report released from the was also reported that adequate The special Senate Sub-Committee which is investigating allegations to prove, what he termed "prima facia evidence of discrimination." SEP 25 1943

Dr. Bocock issued a statement saying, "The charges made are absolutely without foundation or fact. While certain of the allegations cited have occurred they good cleaning. SEP 25 1943

Senator Bushfield revealed that work tables and kitchen stoves were either with proper authori- zation of were matters over the hospital was badly under-staffed. All in all, the Sub-Committee contends that there must be a day of reckoning at the administration of the hospital. SEP 25 1943

Senator Buck reported that the charges have been referred to United States Attorney Ed-ward Curran who has assigned his chief assistant, John Finel-nicipal Hospital. SEP 25 1943

Especially under fire during the investigation is the superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Edgar Bocock, who has been charged by various patients and employees with using the institution's food, material, and funds for his personal benefit. SEP 25 1943

Sloppy Administration

The Comptroller General's report also specified that "there are several instances of sloppy administrative practices which undoubtedly require correction." It

25-1943

Miami, Fla. Herald

September 25, 1943

Army Plans New Maternity Clinic

The army is establishing a negro maternity clinic at Christian hospital for wives of servicemen who have been finding it inconvenient to go to Glades clinic at Miami Beach and ~~Biltmore~~ hospital, Coral Gables, Dr. Maryland Burns Byrne, director of maternal and infant care, Dade County Health unit, reported Friday.

The hours are between 10 and 11 a. m. on Saturdays, she said.

Florida

25-1943

News
Birmingham, Ala.

AFRO-AMERICAN
Baltimore, Md.

Negroes Operating Successfully Three Hospitals In South

Campaign Scheduled
For Raising \$300,000
To Construct Plant

Three successful Negro hospitals now operating in Southern cities were cited as examples of their goal by leaders of the Jefferson County Hospital Association Friday, as they prepared to open a \$300,000 drive Monday morning to build and equip a 100-bed Negro hospital here.

The proposed hospital, for which \$15,000 has been raised and \$40,000 pledged, would provide a center in Birmingham to which Negro doctors could bring their patients, campaign leaders explained, and therefore would do much to elevate health standards of this community.

Now operating in Nashville is the George W. Hubbard Hospital, where are trained young Negro interns from Meharry Medical College and which makes a charge of only \$1.50 per day for ward patients and from \$2.50 to \$5 a day for private patients. A 106-bed hospital, Hubbard was constructed in 1931.

New Orleans claims the Flint-Goodrich 100-bed hospital, supported by contributions from Dillard Negro University, the Community Chest, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the City of New Orleans and the U. S. Public Health Service, in addition to income from patients. It also was constructed in 1931 at a cost of \$500,000.

In Richmond, the Medical College of Virginia has a Negro hospital building of 190 beds, constructed in 1918 at a cost of \$200,000. Its annual operating cost of \$300,000 is covered by income from it and by Community Fund contributions and by state appropriations.

Both at Flint-Goodrich and at the Medical College of Virginia, hospital insurance plans are widely used.

Director of the Jefferson County campaign for a Negro hospital, C. W. Askew, has announced that field workers will begin canvassing in the first 9 months; and \$50 for the expenses of Birmingham Monday as the first step toward the \$300,000 goal.

General

will address the joint meeting. Among them are: Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of Howard university Medical school; Dr. Clara E. Hays, regional medical consultant, children's bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; W. J. Trent, racial relations officer, and John L. Procope, superintendent, Flint-Goodridge hospital, New Orleans, who is secretary of the association.

Arrangements are being handled by S. Tanner Stafford, superintendent of the Community hospital here.

A feature of the meeting will be the medication on Sunday afternoon, November 21, of the wing, of the nurses' home, power plant, and garage of the hospital, recently completed under the initial grant made under the Lanham act to any hospital in this country. Mr. Trent will explain the opportunities open to hospitals under the Lanham act.

White Hospitals Ig U.S. Nurse Law AUG 28 1943

They Take Federal Money but Employ White Nurses Only

AUG 28 1943 WASHINGTON

White hospitals have been advised to ignore the provisions of the Bolton Act forbidding discrimination against colored and Jewish cadet nurses in institutions using Federal funds.

The act, known as Public Law 74, and passed by the 78th Congress, appropriates 65 million dollars for the training of nurses for

the armed forces, governmental require them to accept colored and civilian hospitals, health agencies and war industries, through grants to institutions providing

such training.

No Discrimination

The act specifically provides that there shall be no discrimination in the administration of the

benefits and appropriations made under the respective provisions of

or color.

One or two hospitals at first declined to accept appropriations because the act specifically would

and white nurses for training.

One of them reported to the AFRO that it had gotten around these provisions by getting a ruling from the Surgeon General's office that the act simply means

that Federal appropriations must be made for colored hospitals too.

Language Plain

The language is so plain, in that it declares there is to be no discrimination in the benefits pro-

hibitions and by state appropriations.

Federal funds can not be used for the training of white only or colored only in hospitals.

Under the act the nurses are to be educated without charge for tuition fees, uniforms, books or

other expenses, and in addition workers will begin canvassing in the first 9 months; and \$50 for the expenses of Birmingham Monday as following 15 to 21 months of study and practice.

AUG 28 1943

How Hopkins Does It AUG 28 1943

BALTIMORE

Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore is among the hospitals approved for training of army nurses but its quota is filled.

Nation's Hospital Administrators Meet in Norfolk

Chicago Bee

Chicago, Illinois

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18. (AP)—

Plans have been completed for the entertainment of more than 75 of the nation's hospital administrators at the Norfolk Community Hospital, scene of the eighth annual National Conference of Hospital Administrators here for three days—November 19, 20 and 21.

The conference, held in conjunction with the Tri-State conference of Hospital Administrators embracing Virginia and the two Carolinas, will deal with "Wartime Hospital Problems." In attendance will also be nurses and physicians who will participate in panel discussions relating to the effect of war conditions on all aspects of medicine and hospitalization.

Nationally known authorities

CLINIC SAVES LIVES OF MANY

Colored Hospital Does Great Work

Some four or five years ago, the Colored Hospital was to be sold because there was no-one to operate it and the old building was in very bad condition. A group of Americus women organized the Junior Welfare League and decided to make the Colored Hospital their objective for the year's work.

Their first task undertaken was the repair of the building. It was re-roofed, steam heat installed, the interior painted and equipment for the operating room was purchased.

At various times during the past four or five years, other improvements have been made, such as operation of the hospital for the showers and dressing rooms for year 1943 to date. Patients admitted—447; Births, 15; death, 39; major operations, 168; minor operations, 16; X-ray therapy, 27; accident cases, 76; medical cases 130 (about 75 per cent paid); char-

A baby incubator, owned by the County Health Department, is \$800; received from patients \$800; donations, \$2,447.53. made available for use at the Colored Hospital. The clinic has provided Disbursements \$10,940.53

en very valuable not only in dol-

lars and cents but in the saving of lives.

Most cases coming in are emergency, convulsions, high blood pressure etc. The medicine for treatment of charity patients is furnished by the Red Cross.

The first couple of years operation of the hospital was hard and many difficulties had to be overcome. Without the help of Americus merchants and citizens, the Welfare League could not have accomplished what they have, and they are most grateful to everyone who has helped in any way.

It was some time before the colored people themselves would accept the hospital. At first they thought that it was a "Death House". Their attitude had to change before much could be accomplished. Now all is different. The colored people are truly proud of their hospital and have worked diligently to assist in creating a better feeling among their race toward the institution.

Lives Saved

There has been a number of interesting cases cared for since the hospital has been opened. Two are cited as follows: last November 27, 1942, a child was brought in from the county who had been badly burned and little hope was

expressed for him. He received Mrs. Thomas told of the large Griffin's dream of owning and are there until a few weeks ago expense to which the League was operating a hospital for his people when he was sent to the Crippled at first, in replacing the roof, completed the Johnson Memorial Children's clinic. He had the best installing a furnace and making Hospital and its doors were care and is now well in every way except for an operation which was thrown open to the public.

to be performed in a few days Mrs. Dudley spoke about the in Atlanta. After the operation, clinic which is operated in connection with the hospital. The room will be normal again.

Case number two concerns a girl who came to the Prenatal Clinic hospital, while the clinic is operated few weeks ago with blood pressed by the city-county health department. She said that among was put to bed, labor induced and the hundreds of expectant negro mothers who had visited the clinic, the baby born alive at 7 months. The baby was put in an incubator and the mother is well. The deformities among the babies born.

The clinic conducts an important follow-up work also, she said, to see that proper care is provided by the founder.

Annual Report

The Junior Welfare League wants the people of Americus and Sumter County to know how grateful they are for the help and encouragement which they have so

kindly given and submit the following financial statement on the operation of the hospital for the white doctors. A Prenatal and Well Baby clinic had been established which has been responsible for saving many lives among both mothers and infants.

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25-1943

GEORGIA

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Hospital Annex

Plan Approved At Columbus

MAR 10 1943
City and Government

May Erect Units To Cost \$197,000.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 9.—The city commission has approved

a measure to finance the new \$197,000 annex to the City hospital by paying 20 per cent with

city funds and receiving aid for the remaining 80 per cent from the

federal government. The project, sponsored jointly by the Federal

Works Authority, will cost the city around \$40,000 and will in-

clude \$35,000 worth of new equip-

ment, City Manager Marshall Mor-

ton says.

MAR 10 1943

The new annex, two separate buildings, will house 56 beds in private and semi-private rooms for white people and 20 beds in four-bed and two-bed wards for Negroes. The new Negro annex will also have a completely new operating unit with rooms for both major and minor operations, a delivery room and complete equipment.

MAR 10 1943

Morton said he had wired the FWA officers that the commission had approved the plans. If it is approved in Washington, he said, work would begin immediately.

Savannah, Ga., April 10, 1943

NEGROES CONTRIBUTE TO HOSPITAL FUND

The Tri-Y and the Hi-Y organizations of the Beach Cuyler High School have contributed \$25 to the Chatham-Savannah Tuberculosis Association's fund to equip the proposed T-B Hospital to be erected in the near future.

The Chatham County Negro Teachers' Association has also presented a check for \$25 for the same purpose, Leiston Shuman, president of the T-B Association, announced today.

April 8, 1943

The check for \$300 was presented by Wallace Williams to Mr. John T. Aycock, chairman of the Hospital Authority, last Thursday, accompanied by a letter from the colored committee, expressing their appreciation of their department, and assuring the Chairman of their continued support.

The committee stated that it met hearty support in its campaign to raise the funds and that

has approved 250 Forrest Avenue as a site for the establishment of a free Negro clinic by Oglethorpe University Medical School.

However, the board made it plain that its approval was only some of the leading colored men as to the site and that the question of sanctioning the use of the present structure was a matter for Council action.

Charles J. Bowen, city inspector of buildings, said the petitioners must file a supplementary report and request Council specifically to approve remodeling of the present building, which is not fire resistant, before he will permit its use as a hospital.

Carlton Binns, attorney for the University, said such a petition would be filed for Council action Monday.

To Enlarge Macon Hospital
Pittsburgh, Pa., Courier

MACON, Ga., Aug. 5—(AP)—The construction contract for an entirely new Negro section of the Macon hospital has been awarded and work on it is expected to be started next week. It was announced by W. C. Turpin, Jr., chairman of the hospital commission. Facilities of the new unit will include 40 beds, a new children's ward, a delivery room and space for handling out-patients. The \$50,000 project is financed by the Federal Works Agency.

Colored People
Monroe Ga., Tribune

Make Donations
To The Hospital

October 8, 1943

Walton County hospital officials and the people generally are praising the colored people of the county for their generous response to the call for funds for equipping the colored department at that splendid institution.

As a token of their appreciation of the department arranged for their benefit the colored people to date have contributed \$300 in cash and \$50 worth of linen, and ad-

ditional contributions are expected.

The noble cause has been presented in lodge meetings, in the schools, and in the churches. Representatives call to make the collections.

The Tribune congratulates the colored citizens on their show of such fine spirit and wishes for them success in their drive.

Federal Agency
Atlanta, Ga., Journal

Okays Colored
Venereal Clinic

September 27, 1943

Mayor William B. Hartsfield

has approved 250 Forrest Avenue as a site for the establishment of a free Negro clinic by Oglethorpe University Medical School.

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Council relaxed its ban on midnight movie performances by passing a resolution introduced by Councilman Howard Haire permitting midnight shows on Halloween and New Year's Eve.

It referred to the city building inspector a resolution passed by the building trades unions regarding disapproval of the construction of housing projects with inferior materials and by non-union labor.

A request by the board of education that council agree to make up any funds which the board might lose when the city turns Grady hospital over to the new hospital authority was referred to the finance committee.

Hospital Finances.

The board now receives 30 percent of each tax dollar and, under the present system, should the city give up the Grady hospital levy they would stand to lose out from under the influence of that amount.

Council passed resolutions appointing Burge & Stephens architects for the new Negro clinic at 186 Sunset avenue, N. W., and directing the revenue collector to furnish a list of real estate owned by the city, with a view to putting much of it back into the hospital through auction sales.

Colored Folks Still Climbing On Their Hospital Fund

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 12, 1943

Oglethorpe Dean Cites Shortage of Doctors in Plea

Our readers will recall having seen a notice of the marvelous achievement made by the colored people of the county, in their drive for funds, with which to make a tangible showing in support of the Walton County Hospital.

The report showed that, up to that particular day, the amount had reached the \$300.00 mark, to say nothing of the \$50.00 that had been paid out for linens.

Since that report, we are informed, by the Chairman for the drive—one of Walton's best colored citizens—Wallace Williams, several more dollars have been added and that the subscription lists are still open and, that the solicitors are delighted that gasoline was supplied with which to make the canvass, goes without saying.

"A half thousand," said one of Monroe's darkies, "would be a

very small amount, when compared to the great value of the institution. The colored folks warding midnight shows on Halloween and New Year's Eve.

This paper congratulates these colored people upon their great success and would urge all who are disapproving of the construction of housing projects with inferior materials and by non-union labor.

A request by the board of education that council agree to make

Williams, of the firm of Jackson & Williams, local colored undertakers, claims he is in position to know, perhaps better than anyone else, how valuable this hospital is to members of his race.

He has hauled many from the old hospital in his ambulance, after giving up the Grady hospital levy they had been immediately operated upon and, when they came \$300,000, it would stand to lose out from under the influence of that amount.

the anaesthetic, their condition was serious and they were hard to handle and, in some cases, due to there being no place for them, a number may have died, when, if just as good as any other similar school.

"When I first became dean of Oglethorpe's Medical School, I talked to the dean of the Emory Medical School, and at that time, he seemed to think very kindly of the plan. I was greatly surprised later to learn that they would oppose the plan.

"Already Oglethorpe has a medical library of more than 1,000 volumes, and this will be increased just as fast as medical books are published. Also our equipment will be the very best obtainable, and our medical staff will be made up of the most capable men we can find.

Shortage of doctors is so serious in Georgia that there have been recent instances of veterinarians and Negro doctors delivering white babies "and otherwise administering to the sick," Dean Herman D. Jones of Oglethorpe University's School of Medicine said Wednesday.

Dean Jones' comment was included in a statement reiterating Oglethorpe's appeal for use of white wards at Grady Hospital for clinical teachings in connection with efforts to obtain accreditation of the Oglethorpe medical school.

The Grady Board of Trustees meets Thursday afternoon to decide on Oglethorpe's appeal.

Emory Opposition "Surprising"
Dean Jones said he was surprised to learn that Emory staff members opposed Oglethorpe's petition for Grady facilities, adding he saw no reason why both schools could not work harmoniously at the hospital.

His statement in full:

"The purpose of the Oglethorpe

Medical School, is not to create a competitive school, but is to relieve the appalling shortage of physicians in rural Georgia and the Southeast. There is only one way to do this, and that is through the creation of another school.

"In our efforts to establish another medical school here, we have conducted the program on a high plane, have consulted with the secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, and intend to continue to cooperate with that medical organization, the greatest of its kind in the world.

Says Inspection Was Made

"The secretary, Dr. Victor Johnson, personally inspected Oglethorpe at my request, saw our program, and made several major recommendations.

"As to the shortage here in our great state, I can only say it has become so acute that there have been recent instances where veterinarians and colored doctors have had to go into homes, deliver babies and otherwise minister to the sick in our state.

"I have nothing to say against veterinarians, for they are serving a good purpose in studying and treating the diseases of our animals, but they are not trained to administer to sick people.

"When I first became dean of Oglethorpe's Medical School, I talked to the dean of the Emory Medical School, and at that time, he seemed to think very kindly of the plan. I was greatly surprised later to learn that they would oppose the plan.

"Already Oglethorpe has a medical library of more than 1,000 volumes, and this will be increased just as fast as medical books are published. Also our equipment will be the very best obtainable, and our medical staff will be made up of the most capable men we can find.

Points to Precedent

"Two medical schools operating in one hospital is not impractical, and is not something that is unheard of. It has been done right here in Atlanta, and at Grady Hospital, too. A similar situation existed here some 35 years ago when students of the Atlanta School of Medicine and the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons received their junior and senior training at Grady.

"It is being done right now by Tulane University's School of Medicine and the Louisiana State University School of Medicine. A statement by Dr. C. C. Bass, dean of the College of Medicine at Tulane, made a short time after the Louisiana school was admitted to the same hospital, was to the effect that contrary to his first opinion, the Tulane school used its clinical material much more advantageously and much more efficiently than it had been doing.

He further stated that it had been profitable to both schools.

"A recent survey of Grady

shows 656 beds for patients. This admitted, and we propose to spend annually \$61,000 or more on the white side. This will give the hospital valuable scientific equipment which will aid in the treatment of the sick."

Denies Any "Chicanery"

"About the resolution passed by the Fulton County Medical Society asking that Grady be thrown open to Oglethorpe as well as Emory. The society passed that in good faith, with only two dissenting votes, in the usual procedure of all resolutions acted upon by that body, and any insinuation that it was slipped through by chicanery or otherwise, is a reflection on every physician who voted for it, and there was a good attendance at the meeting when this resolution was passed.

"As to the shortage here in our great state, I can only say it has become so acute that there have been recent instances where veterinarians and colored doctors have had to go into homes, deliver babies and otherwise minister to the sick in our state.

"I have nothing to say against veterinarians, for they are serving a good purpose in studying and treating the diseases of our animals, but they are not trained to administer to sick people.

"The board of trustees of Grady were told that Grady Hospital and Emory University would lose their accredited standing if Oglethorpe, an unaccredited school, was admitted to the hospital. Under a recent ruling of the American Medical Association's Council of Medical Education, brought about as a result of the acute shortage of physicians, interns from accredited and non-accredited schools can now serve side by side without jeopardizing the record of the intern or the hospital.

Pledges Accreditation

"As I said before, Oglethorpe is making a sincere effort to have an accredited medical school, and in time it will be so accredited, for my associates and I do not desire to be affiliated with a medical school which does not compare favorably with the best.

"There was a time when the Emory School of Medicine was not accredited. That was during those days when it first organized. The Emory students in those days were not denied access to Grady Hospital, and the standing of the hospital was not jeopardized.

"In time, the Emory school was accredited, and the time is coming when Oglethorpe's medical school will also be accredited.

"Emory officials told the trustees they had spent vast sums of money at Grady. That is true. They spent the money on the colored side of the hospital, though, or a greater portion of it on that side. We have \$61,000 available to spend there whenever we are

Hospital Funds Still Being Raised By Our Walton Co. Darkies

Monroe, Ga., News

November 8, 1943

The colored people of Walton county who, it has already reported, had collected a considerable amount of money, to be placed at our Walton County Hospital, are yet at work and have no date set to quit. Wallace Williams, who has been so very persistent in the drive, says that he will not be satisfied until the amount exceeds \$500.00 and requests all who have not subscribed and paid, do so at once.

Monroe, Ga., News
November 8, 1943

THAT THE NEGROES HAVE SERVED

That the Walton county negroes have, in their drive, for funds, with which to carry their part of the load in maintaining our Walton County Hospital, is worthy of them. Some of them, we are told, have given most liberally and although they have been able to report considerably over \$300.00 raised, they mean to go beyond the \$500.00 mark before the drive is completed.

25-1943

ILLINOIS

Leaves \$25,000

DEC 12 1943
To Provident

And the NAACP

Bee

Chicago, Ill.
Bequests of \$10,000 and \$15,000 were left to Provident hospital and the NAACP in the will filed Saturday of Archibald E. Freer, white, 88 year old retired capitalist and real estate operator who died

week ago Monday.

The entire estate is said to be in excess of \$1,000,000. The major portion was left in trust for 15 years for the benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Leonard Karcher of Barrington, Ill., with the stipulation that should she die without an heir, this residue is to go to Provident.

The deceased philanthropist has long been a benefactor of the hospital and was largely responsible for the funds with which to construct the new hospital

DEC 12 1943

25-1943

Christian Recorder

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ONLY HOSPITAL IN THE A. M. E. CHURCH

Douglas Hospital, in Kansas City, Kansas, is the only hospital, I know of, in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. For forty years it has been supported by the Fifth Episcopal District, being bought under an arrangement by Bishop Abraham Grant and Dr. S. H. Thompson, the chief surgeon and now Superintendent Emeritus. Bishop Noah W. Williams, presided at the Trustee Board meeting on Wednesday, January 13, and the secretary, Mrs. Benella R. Lee, being absent, I took the minutes, Rev. Carl F. Flipper, the treasurer of the Fifth District for the physical property, made his report in which he showed the Abstract and Title and the Deed of the property to the A. M. E. Church and the canceled mortgage, the final payment of which Mrs. Helen A. Williams, wife of the Bishop, had given a check for thirteen hundred thirty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents, which money she had collected on Saturday mornings in the nine annual conferences of the Fifth District. In addition to this Mrs. Williams gave a check for the hospital amounting to thirteen hundred dollars, which she gave to Miss Francis E. Kitchen, the Superintendent of the hospital. The report of Miss Francis E. Kitchen was very fine and encouraging and elicited great praise from the Trustees as did the very excellent report of Mrs. Hattie Bowman for the Altruit Club which showed many gifts in food stuff and linens from the people in the cities near the institution.

Both Mortgages To Be Burned In

June

The burning of the mortgage of Douglas Hospital will take place at the same time as the burning of the mortgage of Western University, the first week in next June. Both of these institutions will be paid out of debt under the very capable leadership of Bishop Noah W. Williams. At the time of the Commencement week we will say more about the work of the men of the Fifth District.

FEB 4 1943
Talks and reports were made at the Trustees meeting of the Douglas Hospital by Dr. S. H. Thompson, Rev. C. A. Williams, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds, Rev. M. R.

Dixon, Jr., treasurer, of the hospital, Rev. George F. Martin, pastor of Trinity A. M. E. Church and vice president of the Trustees Board, Rev. S. H. Lewis, pastor of First A. M. E. Church, Mrs. C. A. Williams for the women present and Mrs. Helen A. Williams. The A. M. E. Ministers wives Alliance of Greater Kansas City, gave one hundred dollars to Douglas Hospital, Mrs. S. H. Lewis, president.

All Officers Re-elected

Attorney Charles Calloway was appointed head of a committee to contact the Federal Government to keep up his interest in Douglas Hospital, with Revs. F. Jesse Peck, T. J. Burrell, Edward A. Scott, E. E. Treadwell, F. D. Gregory and William Jackson on this committee. The Kansas City Community Fund and Wyandott County were commended for the financial support given this hospital. Now that the property is paid for, Bishop Williams stated that he will devote his time in raising funds for the expenses of running this great institution, the only one of its kind, I know of, in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. All the officers were re-elected after which the Hospital

J. RUSSELL BROWN,
Dean of the Bishop Williams School
of Religion

Hospital to Western U. Grounds

Kansas City Call

Douglass Founded

In 1898 at 312

Washington Blvd.

Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Kas.—(Special) As the time for the financial campaign for the new Douglass hospital approaches many residents who have dreamed of a modernly equipped hospital for this community will want to know something of the new institution under way. Others who have had no thought of what the hospital will mean to Kansas City, Kas., will be interested to learn of the project

Kansas

which is taking shape each day. With proper public support by for this institution will have been completed and actual plans for converting the former girls' dormitory of the Western University into a modern 50 bed hospital, the new Douglass, a community project with U. S. government backing, can be started.

The present superintendent, Miss Frances Kitchen, R.N., is a graduate of the training school class of 1920. In 1921 she was appointed superintendent of nurses and in 1936 made superintendent of the hospital.

Three-Story Structure

Present blue prints call for a three-story building not including the basement which will house the kitchen, dining room on one side and assist in with the emergency department, various ways.

On October 23, 1934, the city

wide Auxiliary of Douglass hospital was organized to promote inter-

action, to assist in the hospital and assist in

drug and supply room and treat-

ment room consuming the rest of the space.

On the first floor will be the

superintendent's office, business

office, directors' room, quarters for

wards and private rooms.

The entire second floor will be

taken up by the maternity section.

This will include two delivery

rooms.

The top floor will accommodate

private rooms for surgical cases,

major and minor operating rooms,

x-ray and laboratory facilities and

the bone room for special treat-

ment and handling of fractures

and similar injuries.

Some contributions to the hospital by this group include: knee-

action, a control, a foot action

surgical soap dispenser, x-ray

view box, a wheel chair, blood

transfusion set and Venetian

blinds for the men's surgical ward.

To Have House Physician

For the first time Douglass will have a house physician.

The Nurses will be housed in the former music hall at Western. This structure will be remodelled extensively.

Founded In 1898

Douglass hospital came into being in September of 1898 when a group of citizens met at the office of the late Dr. H. S. Howell. They felt the need of a hospital and training school for nurses. A building at 312 Washington boulevard was rented and remodelled to suit the hospital purposes. Opening exercises were held at First A. M. E. church then at 7th St. and Ann Ave.

There was no special or private fund for operation of the institution thus it was supported by whoever would subscribe for its maintenance. It was drawn on the type of patients received those having no money being accepted for treatment as well as pay patients.

Buy Present Site

In 1924 a drive for \$25,000 was launched to provide larger quarters for the hospital and the present site, 336 Quindaro Blvd., was bought from this venture.

The training school offered a two year course for nurses and the first commencement was held at Second Baptist Church, Kansas City, Mo., on May 23, 1901. The hospital originally had ten beds.

25-1943

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Priorities May Delay Construction

MAY 18 1943

By the Associated Press.

Frankfort, Ky., May 17.—Plans have been drawn for Negro ward buildings at Central and Eastern State Hospitals and for a boys' detention building at the Kentucky Houses of Reform at Greendale, Gov. Keen Johnson said today, but whether they can be built at any time soon depends on obtaining priorities. The ward buildings, estimated to cost \$400,000 each, and the detention structure, \$125,000, along with proposals to erect new receiving-treatment buildings at Central and Eastern Hospitals, may have to become part of the State's postwar program, the Governor added.

The chief executive said, however, he was "very hopeful" that priorities could be obtained to the best way to proceed to destroy unity among us—unity which should prevail, especially when a big matter like building a hospital is at stake.

MAY 18 1943
Plans Delivered.

Architects' plans for the two ward buildings and the detention building having been delivered, Johnson said, plans now have been ordered, as part of a postwar program for the two receiving-treatment structures, estimated to cost around \$500,000 each. The latter would have 200 to 300 beds each, he explained, and would be equipped with "every facility for modern and intensive treatment" of newly arrived patients. He explained that psychiatrists recommend that new patients be given concentrated attention during the first ninety to 100 days of their stay. About 30 to 40 percent of new cases may be improved sufficiently to be returned to their homes, he added, while the others then would be transferred to regular ward buildings for care and continued treatment.

MAY 18 1943
Construction of Negro Ward
At Lakeland Is Commenced

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Construction of a Negro ward began yesterday at Central State Hospital, Lakeland, with Gov. Keen Johnson principal speaker to accommodate 400 patients was at a program celebrating the event.

identical as to floor arrangements. Johnson added. Each would be a 400-bed, two-story brick building.

The boys' detention building plans call for a two-story brick structure, designed as a complete unit with school, recreation, feeding and other facilities for boys under discipline. These boys now are housed on the second floor of one of the dormitory buildings at Greendale.

Plans approved by the legislative council and placed before the 1942 General Assembly called for \$18,400,000 to be spent on Kentucky's hospitals and correctional institutions over a period of years. MAY 18 1943 Governor Johnson estimated that up to the present, \$2,000,000 had been spent during his administration in repair and restoration of present buildings, some of which have been renovated completely. Inability to get more material because of war demands prevented further expenditure, he added.

PEOPLES HOSPITAL St. Louis, Mo. Aug 15

We are pleased to hear that patience, tolerance and forbearance got in their work in the Peoples Hospital situation to the extent that what appears to be a working plan has been agreed upon.

It was indeed unfortunate that difference of opinion as to the best way to proceed threatened to destroy unity among us—unity which should prevail, especially when a big matter like building a hospital is at stake.

The brighter side of the picture comes to the fore as we reason and drink together for the common good of all concerned. It is quite gratifying to note that the members of the Mound City Medical Association are taking an active part in the matter, because they are the guardians of our health and in them do we put our trust in case of sickness or accident. Therefore, we naturally respect their judgement in the matter of selecting a physical plant and equipment with which to serve the community. Then, too, the Board of Directors of Peoples Hospital has approved of a plan through which the government made a grant of \$126,800 for improvements and equipment. But because of delay on our part in agreeing on a site, this grant is in danger of being withdrawn. Not that the government is not ready and willing to act.

Now that the matter is back in the hands of the Board of Directors for action, "speed" is the command.

Construction of Negro Ward

At Lakeland Is Commenced

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Construction of a Negro ward began yesterday at Central State Hospital, Lakeland, with Gov. Keen Johnson principal speaker to accommodate 400 patients was at a program celebrating the event.

Kentucky

The building to cost \$439,000, Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

2d Negro Ward Is Authorized For Lakeland

New Building to Cost
About \$400,000

Obligation Most Pressing.

"Rehabilitation of these institutions that had been permitted to deteriorate into such deplorable condition is the most pressing obligation upon the State," he declared. "This program should be carried to completion. But it cannot be completed unless Kentucky's State Government is kept solvent. In fact, the whole future of Kentucky depends upon maintaining the solvency of the State so that pressing needs may be financed."

The old Negro ward building is beyond renovation, Johnson said, describing it as a "foul-smelling, vermin-infested building in which there have been two fires, indicating that it is a veritable firetrap."

Institution Toured.

"This new structure," he continued, "represents the most modern concept in a hospital for the mentally ill."

Following the program, Dr. Isham Kimbell, superintendent of Central State Hospital, conducted Governor Johnson and other visitors on a tour of the institution.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 21 (AP)—Construction of a new Negro ward building at Central State Hospital, Lakeland, housing 400 patients, has been authorized by the War Production Board, Gov. Keen Johnson said late today.

The Chief Executive said bids for erecting the building, a two-story, all-steel, fire-proof structure, would be advertised for in about ten days. It will cost around \$400,000 to \$450,000, he estimated.

Present Ward Crowded.

The present Negro ward building, Johnson said, cares for 318 patients, but "it is terribly crowded and we have been anxious to get priorities for a new one."

While many buildings at Central and other State institutions have been renovated generally by building new structures within

the old walls, the Governor said the walls of the Negro ward at Central were cracked and that it would be necessary to erect an entirely new structure. It will be in the shape of the letter "E."

Negroes At Lakeland To Get New Building

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Unit May Cost
Up to \$450,000

Building Will House Nurses.

The new building, containing quarters for Negro nurses, will consist of two two-story wings connected by a one-story hall. Tubercular and other physically ill inmates will be housed on the second floor. The structure will be a complete hospital unit.

Plans described by Preston S. Sinton, chief engineer, call for brick outer walls, glazed tile inner walls and reinforced concrete floors. The War Production Board granted priorities recently after the state agreed to eliminate a central wing to be used for a dining hall and thus save material, Sinton explained. The present dining hall nearby will be used until after the war, he added.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 4 (AP)—Negro patients at Lakeland are expected to be housed in a new building within the next twelve months, it was said today as bids, to be opened October 21, were called for on the structure, estimated to cost \$400,000 to \$450,000.

The building will replace the present overcrowded one at Central State Hospital which was badly damaged by fire June 10 when 368 patients narrowly escaped.

25-1943

Post

Washington, D. C

**Negro State Hospital
Needs Attendants**

Crownsville, Md., Sept 13 (AP). The Crownsville State Hospital for Negroes needs 12 additional attendants immediately to ease a serious help shortage. Dr. Robert P. Winterode, superintendent, reported today.

The superintendent said he had recommended to State Employment Commissioner Harry C. Jones that Negroes be hired although the institution heretofore has used only white attendants.

Jones announced he would certify Negroes for the positions if they could be procured. He added that Negroes might be hired in Anne Arundel County on an emergency basis.

Maryland

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

THE HOSPITAL SITUATION

We regret to see the apparent apathy or indifference on the part of some of our group who should be vitally interested in the Peoples Hospital. Not ~~JUN 4 1943~~ are interested in the future of that institution, but also the public knows that the present setup is far from being a place properly equipped to care for patients. To say we should longer delay improvements which are necessary, is imposing upon the men and women of our medical and nursing profession, who are the guardians of our health.

Because of the inadequacy of the present plant and equipment to serve the natural clientele, the United States government has made a grant of one hundred twenty-six thousand and eight hundred dollars to supplement the present facilities, buildings and equipment. A building at 2221 Locust street has been approved by the government, and friends of the hospital are ready to further supplement the government grant provided we can agree on the site for the improvements. We reason that even though the Locust street site is not ideal, yet with a building and equipment for hospital purposes put in our laps, we most assuredly have nothing to lose. But on the other hand, we have much to gain.

Unfortunately we find ourselves in the position that if we stay where we are, we are in immediate danger of losing what we have by default. If there is any element of chance in buying a new building and equipment, we have the respect of those who have worked with us for our efforts to help those who must be served by our medical and nursing profession.

The Board of Directors of Peoples Hospital has approved the Locust street addition. The Mound City Medical Forum, whose membership includes most of the physicians of the city, has approved the ~~JUN 4 1943~~ on the part of both of these organizations demand respect because the members of neither organization have anything to gain personally.

The only reason for their action, it appears to the writer, is to give better service for those who must be served.

Those who say we should not prepare for enlarging our hospital facilities at this time, are playing with time which will in the end mean a great loss of service to our race from the standpoint of our physical well being.

We can ill afford to lose the opportunity for greater service to the race because we differ as to the method we should use, or the route we should take to reach our goal.

Buy Structure AtDefender**2221 Locust St.**

Chicago, Ill

Purchase of a three-story, fireproof brick building at 2221 Locust street by the People's Hospital has been announced. **To Accommodate 90 Beds**

The location had been under consideration by the board of directors of the hospital for some time. A Federal Works Agency grant of \$126,000 was appropriated to meet needs for expansion and improvement of the present facilities of the institution which is located in a war production center. The applicants have ~~60~~ days to vacate.

have \$30,000 to add, to this The present People's hospital at 3439 Pine street has 47 beds amount.

Dr. H. S. Blackiston, chairman and has a waiting list of patients

It has occupied the present building for more than 35 years.

The real estate deal denoted \$25,000 consideration from internal revenue stamps on the transfer instrument. It's tax-assessed \$46,650, of which \$30,000 is for improvement.

25-1943

Harlem Hospitals Record Advances

The Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

Dr. George D. Cannon, chairman of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem's sub-committee on health and hospitals, said yesterday that the program begun last year to improve health and hospital conditions of the community had been partly successful.

HAS ASSURANCES

Definite assurances from the Commissioner of Hospitals and some of the sub-committee's own plans, Dr. Cannon said, will improve the situation still more.

The statement was issued in connection with the second annual "Citywide Harlem Week," begun last Sunday with an address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the

needs of the Negro people and continuing throughout this week with discussions of programs on housing, health, education and recreation, crime and delinquent and employment.

3. A deep X-ray therapy unit will be installed in Harlem Hospital with the establishment of a tumor clinic.

Dr. Cannon said that the program adopted last year, included, according to Dr. Cannon, tuberculosis cases into staff positions in voluntary hospitals. Efforts are being made also to have a qualified Negro physician on the psychiatric staff of Bellevue.

"We would like to increase the hospitalization facilities and also the facilities for convalescent care state of transition," he said. "We for the residents of the Harlem area." Dr. Cannon said.

**Dr. Henry O. Harding
Named By Gov. Dewey
On Hospital Board**

Dr. Cannon pointed out that:

1. Harlem Hospital no longer has a rotating surgical director but, as is true of other hospitals, it now has a permanent one. He is a Negro.

2. Two municipal specialty hospitals and one municipal general on Saturday appointed Dr. Henry O. Harding, 340th Street, as a member of the Board of Visitors of the New York Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Ray Brook, N. Y.

3. All municipal hospitals will now accept qualified Negro student nurses. Negro student nurses have been admitted to city hospitals and Kings County Hospital nursing schools.

4. The long one-to-two-year waiting list at Harlem Hospital for children's tonsillectomies has been eliminated.

Dr. Harding was born in New York City and received his ele-

mentary and secondary education in New York City public schools. He was graduated from the New York Medical College in 1913 and participated in clinical courses at Flower Hospital, Metropolitan Hospital, City Hospital, and New York Nursing and Child's Hospital.

Dr. Harding is now in private practice in Harlem. He was formerly on the clinical staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital and a former Medical Inspector of the New York City Department of Health. He is a former president of the North Harlem Medical Society and the Harlem Tuberculosis Committee, and is now medical director of the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association.

1. A mental hygiene clinic will be established in Harlem as soon as the new Harlem Hospital Out-Patient Department building is opened.

2. Negro physicians will be placed on the staffs of the specialty hospitals, tuberculosis, chronic diseases, health, education and recreation, etc.

3. A deep X-ray therapy unit will be installed in Harlem Hospital with the establishment of a tumor clinic.

Dr. King, senior physician at Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., and specialist in tuberculosis, is at Trudeau Sanitorium, New York for post-graduate work in tuberculosis treatment.

Dr. King, graduate of Tufts College Medical School, has done extension post-graduate work at Harvard Medical School, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Laennae Hospital, Paris, France, and is well qualified as a race representative at Trudeau Sanitorium which for the first time opens its doors to a colored physician.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

WOULD AID NEGRO DOCTORS

Urban League Urges Building of New Hospital in Harlem

ALBANY, N.Y.—Governor Dewey has appointed Dr. Henry O. Harding, 340th Street, as a member of the Board of Visitors of the New York Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Ray Brook, N. Y.

Dr. Harding succeeds Dr. Albert A. Berg, of New York City, who

was a recess appointment following the resignation last November of the league, listed five hospitals in Harlem, all private institutions, which had no Negro physicians as staff members. He said Negro doctors were limited largely to proprietary institutions, small hospitals organized among those unable

New York

connection whatsoever with the American Red Cross. All blood collected is processed and sterilized for the benefit of the civilian population. The employees of Harlem Hospital have started the plasma bank, and neighborhood organizations as well as other non-Resident groups have evidenced their interest and willingness to become donors. We feel that the members of the community will do no less and will volunteer donors for this worthy project.

Appointments may be made at the donor's convenience, applying to Dr. Emanuel Lifshutz, Medical Hospital.

time of 25th evening by a person or in writing at the office of Dr. Emanuel Lifshutz, Medical Hospital.

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25-1943

NEW YORK

HOSPITAL PLAN STIRS COMMENT

People's Voice

DEC 25 1943

New York, N. Y.

Special

Outstanding leaders representing 500,000 Negroes of Greater New York, in telegrams sent to and released by Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, 65 Morningside ave., support plans now underway to provide an inter-racial voluntary

hospital in Harlem and to set a pattern for initiating the inter-racial principle in the hospitals throughout the white persons to serve in nursing and technical staff, and in all other operations of institution; hospital where all persons irrespective of race, religion or national origin, may be received for care in private or ward accommodations according to their ability to pay;

• hospital which will set a pattern for initiating inter-racial principle in other hospitals, and an institution organized to give city-sized community of Harlem more fitting and appropriate hospital and medical care and, through related services to sick, competently safeguard health of our community."

Reverend Robinson's committee consisted of A. A. Austin, president, Antillean Holding Co.,

Alan L. Dingle, attorney; Lester

B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, prove the plan are:

and William H. Kilpatrick, chairman of the board, New York Urban League. In turn, this committee represented a sub-committee of a group of 50 New York citizens, both Negro and white, Thomas W. Patrick and

now working on plans to bring WRIGHT DISAGREES

about such an inter-racial voluntary hospital in New York.

Said Reverend Robinson. The hospital will embody these five proposed plan on the basis that

"What New York's Negro sick

• hospital managed by a lay needs is less discriminatory practice board of trustees existing offices against Negroes in all 60 both Negroes and whites;

• hospital so organized as to throughout the entire city." Dr. provide qualified Negro physicians, Myra Logan and Mrs. Ruth Lo through staff positions, with organ Roberts were the other dis portunities to hospitalize and senters.

Church leaders expressed support of the plan, leading off with Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of Abyssinian Baptist Church, who says:

• hospital where Negroes will have equal opportunities with voluntary hospital for this com

Two physicians and one layman dissented. Louis T. Wright ex

pressed disagreement with the proposed plan on the basis that

• hospital needs is less discriminatory practice

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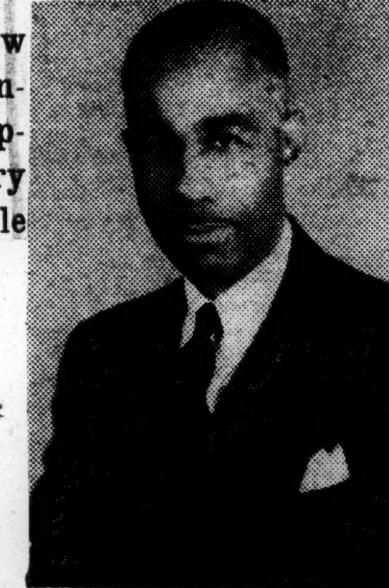
Church leaders expressed support of the plan, leading off with Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of Abyssinian Baptist Church, who says:

• hospital where Negroes will have equal opportunities with voluntary hospital for this com

plete agreement with the plan, while Rev. Ottley, author of "New World A'Comin'", says:

"Heartily agree with your hospital plan for Harlem and will support it aggressively."

Among other supporters are L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection; Dorothy Homer, head librarian at the 136 st. Public Library; Ludlow W. Werner, editor of the "New York Age"; Geraldine Desmond Holland, writer; Alfred W. Tucker, accountant; and Elizabeth Roberts, president of the Parent-Teacher Association of P.S. 170.



Attorney Oliver D. Williams Brooklynite, was reelected to the chairmanship of the Carlton avenue branch YMCA board of managers at the regular monthly meeting of the board last Tues DEC 25 1943. At this same meeting, he was also named as chairman of the 1944 financial campaign to be held from January 10 to February 4.

Harlem Hospital Loses Vital Pneumonia Lab

People's Voice DEC 25 1943

New York, N. Y.

The pneumonia laboratory of Harlem Hospital will be closed December 31, despite denials and evasions by persons connected with the hospital. Physicians, internes and nurses connected with the hospital are aroused over the closing, citing the need of Harlem community for the work of the laboratory. The closing will re-publication of the news of the

laboratory. The closing will re-publication of the news of the

laboratory. The laboratory was founded in 1928 by Dr. Jesse M. Bullowa, who saw the need for such service

laboratory, considered to be one of the best in the city. Profes

ional workers at the hospital, in Harlem, where the incidence

deep concern over the loss of the The physician was so interested

laboratory's facilities to the com in the fine work being done that,

munity of Harlem, were reluctant it is said, he contributed from his

own funds to perpetuating the

work of Dr. Bullowa. Dr. Bullowa died November 13 and now, a month later, his work is being discontinued. Opposition to the closing based on the need of Harlem for the service, where poor housing conditions makes the section highly susceptible to diseases.

Struggle For Voluntary Hospital Started In Harlem 45 Years Ago

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

The campaign for a voluntary hospital for the people of Harlem sponsored by the Edgecombe Hospital Associates and the Organization Committee for an Interracial Voluntary Hospital for the people of New York in the Harlem Area is both a reminder of our current needs ~~of the Negroes~~ which have been made before to establish this necessary institution within the boundaries of Negro Harlem.

More than 45 years ago, when Harlem was in swaddling clothes and less than ten blocks square, far-sighted Negro leaders established the MacDonough Hospital. It was set up and put into operation, but only for the specific job of treating the sick, but also for the more important task of affording greater and opportunities for specialization and that responsibility failed.

This first venture was followed by the Booker Washington Sanitarium, a project which also suffered ill fate.

ROSENWALD WANTED TO HELP But the Wiley Wilson Sanitarium was soon established and had its voluntary hospital for the treatment of certain types of patients and unlimited facilities for highly trained, experienced and ambitious SANITARIUM CONSCIOUS

In time, the community became somewhat sanitarium conscious, because from the establishment of the Wiley Wilson institution, which ceased operation sometime ago, Harlem has never been without a sanitarium.

As a matter of fact, the Edgecombe Sanitarium was established while the Wilson project was in operation, and later Dr. U. Conrad Vincent built, equipped and operated the Vincent Sanitarium on Seventh Avenue, between 137th and 138th Street, in the building now used as a recreation center for men in the armed services. The Vincent project was the most ambitious attempt to provide private hospital facilities within the community. It also operated in competition with the Edgecombe Sanitarium.

It can be said, therefore, that while the ~~the~~ ~~has~~ entered its efforts on many desirable community projects during the years of its existence as a Negro ghetto, its professional and lay leadership has never forgotten the need for a voluntary hospital. Some efforts have been small; others have been large and ambitious, but efforts have never been lacking; and, today, even if the Edgecombe Sanitarium is all that is left to show what has been done, it is the only one that has weathered the difficulties of the years. It is now about sixteen years old.

DIVIDED OPINIONS HINDER For some time during the fight to place Negro doctors, nurses and internes on the staff of Harlem's Hospital, before and during the ~~the~~ medical profession and additional facilities for patients in the leadership of the community, the interest of the whole devoted itself almost exclusively to the community can be easily aroused winning victory at Harlem Hospital and directed. But proper results However, after the fight had been won, and a larger number of, and divided leadership and debatable more well-trained Negro physician issues. It is not far-fetched to believe that white and Negro New York would rally with enthusiasm not only appeared but also made behind a voluntary hospital project themselves felt. The need for larger and more modern hospital and health facilities were realized, not must be assumed by the whole

The campaign for a voluntary hospital for the people of Harlem sponsored by the Edgecombe Hospital Associates and the Organization Committee for an Interracial Voluntary Hospital for the people of New York in the Harlem Area is both a reminder of our current needs ~~of the Negroes~~ which have been made before to establish this necessary institution within the boundaries of Negro Harlem.

More than 45 years ago, when Harlem was in swaddling clothes and less than ten blocks square, far-sighted Negro leaders established the MacDonough Hospital. It was set up and put into operation, but only for the specific job of treating the sick, but also for the more important task of affording greater and opportunities for specialization and that responsibility failed.

This first venture was followed by the Booker Washington Sanitarium, a project which also suffered ill fate.

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latter, the offer was made by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes himself.

Since Mr. Rich assumed the superintendency of Lincoln Hospital in 1934, more than \$65,000 worth of improvements have been made to the building and, among other things, a well equipped outpatient clinic has been established. It should be noted, too, that these physical improvements were made in spite of a substantial reduction in appropriations both from the City of Durham and Durham County, as well as from the Duke Endowment.

Largely as a result of Mr. Rich's efforts, Lincoln Hospital has been fully approved both by the American College of Surgeons, and the Medical Association for the Training of Internes, and now enjoys the reputation of having the finest Negro nurses' training school in the South.

Elected four years ago to membership in the American College of Hospital Administrators, being one of only three Negroes in the United States and Canada who qualified at that time, Mr. Rich now ~~1943~~ ¹⁹⁴³ has self earmarked for larger fields of usefulness. The Journal and Guide offers its heartiest congratulations in the full knowledge that he will ~~may~~ be sent to Mr. Webb at the measure up, in every detail, to the Citizen-Times building.

responsibilities imposed by this latest honor.

uly 2,545

Beds Available

Daily World
To Race Patients

Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(A N P)— Hospitalization for colored people in the state of North Carolina is described in the Duke Endowment Year book which stated that 172 general hospitals had made available 11,683 beds to members of both races while the whites shared 9,136 while the colored occupied 2,545 or 1.4 per thousand Negroes.

During the period 173,804 patients of both races made 390,081 visits to these hospitals for medical treatment.

Colored patients numbered, the report said, 13,422 or 45 per cent of the total.

With 10 "Negro-only" hospitals, the state of North Carolina boasts twice as many similarly classified hospitals as South Carolina.

Report Describes N. C.'s Jim Crow Hospitalization

PC 25 1943

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(ANP)— Hospitalization for colored people in the state of North Carolina is described in the Duke Endowment Year book which stated that 172 general hospitals had made available 11,683 beds to members of both races of which the whites shared 9,136 while the colored occupied 2,545 or 1.4 per thousand Negroes at a total cost of \$35,203,019. These figures, based on 1940 federal census, do not include federal and state operated hospitals, the report read.

During the period 173,804 patients of both races made 390,081 visits to these hospitals for medical treatment, ranging from medicine, surgery, gynecology, eye, ear, nose and throat, urology, orthopedics, and obstetrics, statistics reveal.

Colored patients numbered, the report said, 13,422 or 45 per cent of the total. With 10 "Negro-only" hospitals, the state of North Carolina boasts

twice as many similarly classified hospitals as South Carolina. Of the 10, one is under the auspices of the county, five controlled by communities and four by religious organizations. One hundred thirty-one thousand patients were accommodated by the full bed capacity of these 10 Negro hospitals, which numbered 501 beds. South Carolina's five Negro hospitals are all community sponsored and during 1942 gave comfort to 28,526 patients on 145 beds, the report revealed.

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5-1943

Philly Hospital Ends Afro-American White Policy Train Nurses of All Races

PHILADELPHIA

Three colored nurses went on
as full time employees of
Graduate Hospital, last week, for
first time in the history of the
institution.

This brings to five the number
colored nurses employed at hos-
pitals other than those operated
colored citizens. The newly em-
ployed are: Miss Ethel Tillison,
4810 Aspen Street; Mrs. Inelle
Raber, of 4240 Ogden Street; and
Mildred Bibbins.

Miss Tillison applied at Phipps
Institute several weeks ago and
was recommended to Graduate
Hospital where she was told there were
openings for two more nurses. Col-
ored nurses at Phipps, a chest
clinic, attend colored patients.

No Discrimination

There is no special racial as-
sessment at Graduate Hospital,
Miss Tillison said. She and her
co-workers are treated like
the rest of the nurses.

A native Philadelphian, Miss Til-
lison is a graduate of Overbrook
High School, Lincoln School for
Nurses in NYC, and Temple Uni-
versity. Baltimore, Md.

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25-1943

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 4, 1943

Government Wages War On Venereal Disease In Hospitals For Victims

Marching shoulder-to-shoulder with the spectre of war in every military campaign, a sinister figure—venereal disease—has cast its shadow across drill-ground and battlefield. Military authorities have wrestled with this problem ceaselessly, and now the United States Public Health Service has established "a second front" in South Carolina and in other states to combat this menace to victory, the Office of War Information says.

Two hospitals for rapid treatment of diseased—and possibly parapetic—ment and rehabilitation of women patient may receive treatment while who have become carriers of venereal disease to the armed forces areward, from an out-patient clinic, it now in operation in this state, and has been explained by Surgeon General Parran said recently, "with the

At a cost of \$90,000, this new United States Public Health Service quarantine hospital is being erected vice.

on property owned by the state "Our great objective," the surveyor about 6½ miles from Columbia, on general said, "now is to re-duce the spread of venereal infection among our soldiers and sailors. When completed, this hospital will and war workers. Our best chance to provide facilities for furnishing of success is to treat the people who the speediest treatment for in-are spreading infection and render fected women now known to medi-them non-infectious as quickly as

It will be completed as rapidly as possible and will be placed in service as soon as equipped.

Many Are Cured

Some of the patients undergoing treatment are young women who

One Now Operating because of a "misguided sense of what methods of treatment are white women, has been in opera-tion at Pontiac, in Richland coun-ties, for approximately one month. Another, for Negro women, was es-tablished about six weeks ago at them come from respected homes, Goldville, in Laurens county.

and these quarantine hospitals af-ford them an opportunity to recover from their affliction and to return

state health department, has gen-eral supervision over this program to places in the community, cured, in South Carolina. H. M. McElveen is state administrator, and fortunate experience, it is pointed out.

Capt. C. A. Smith has charge of the medical program at the quar-

antine hospitals. Capt. Nelson W. Ryan is the medical officer at Pontiac and Goldville, with S. Taylor Martin to enable them to earn a liveli-

hood. Dr. James A. Hayne, head of the

First Lieut. Andrew P. Sackett is

the medical officer at Pontiac, and

T. E. Mims is superintendent. Phy-

sonnel for the institutions are pro-

vided by the public health service, now law enforcement officers find

and these are selected through that so-called "semi-professionals"

provide the gravest source of ve-

As an economy measure, vacant nereal infection. A nation-wide

camps formerly used by the Civilian drive to round up these "free lan-

Conservation Corps at Pontiac and es" has been launched, and these

at Goldville were taken over for the quarantine hospitals will take over

first two quarantine hospitals es-the task of rehabilitating these wo-

established. These camps are ideally men.

located for the program, providing Police officers and sheriffs

privacy for the institutions and yet throughout the country are keeping

near enough to populous centers to a vigilant watch for girls who may

make supplies readily available. The be infected. This careful patrol

buildings were thoroughly renovat-

ed, and already had been provided when a member of the armed ser-

with water and toilet facilities.

These institutions are intended must report the source, enabling

authorities to take the woman in

in early stages of infection, those charge immediately.

for whom there is excellent pros-

Can't Enlarge Jails

SOUTH CAROLINA

It is impossible, health authori-ties have found, to expand existing jail facilities because the War ment, these two subjects are Production Board cannot allocate stressed from the moment a patient the necessary materials. At the enters a quarantine hospital. She same time, infected women must be prevented from spreading disease further, it is pointed out. These quarantine hospitals, health au-thorities have found, are an im-portant step toward solution of the problem.

"The establishment of hospital facilities to which state health au-thorities may send a large number of infected women," Surgeon General Parran said recently, "with the assurance that they will receive prompt, effective treatment, will mean real progress toward the ultimate eradication of venereal dis-eases."

It is estimated by health officials that approximately 11,000 patients will be treated during 1943 at the 13 quarantine hospitals now in op-eration. The maximum capacity at Pontiac is 200 patients, and at Goldville 250.

Humane, sympathetic treatment of patients is the aim of these hospitals. A girl comes to the hospital, not as a pariah or as one sentenced to a penal institution, but because she is ill. In some instances, women who privately discover that they are infected apply voluntarily for admission, and all patients, regard-less of the conditions under which they came, are given exhaustive medical examinations to determine

This quarantine hospital pro-gram, which has been developed by the United States Public Health Service, is operated through the cooperation of the Social Protection Section of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, the Federal Works Agency, the War and Manpower Commission, and state and local health departments. Fed-eral funds were made available through the Lanham Act.

The new Negro unit of the Columbia Hospital will be formally opened tomorrow when the open house is held between 9 and 11 o'clock tomorrow morn-ing and 2 and 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. This building contains 165 beds and 30 basins and is

Army and Navy officials have one of the most modern hos-pitals in the state. It was deeply interested in the pro-tal structures in the state. It gram from its inception. State Ad-ministrator McElveen said that he section of the hospital grounds has found these officials eager to and fronts on Harden street, cooperate and assist the quarantine hospital to procure needed equip-ment, has invited the public to attend the open house.

In addition to the three hospitals in this state, there are similar institutions at Phoenix, Ariz.; Denver, Colorado; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Leesville, La.; Mon-roe, Mo.; Rush Springs, Okla.; Knoxville, Tenn., in Puerto Rico and in the Virgin Islands. Twenty-one additional hospitals have been approved or are awaiting approval. They will be established in Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Mis-souri, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

Public health officials believe that this program will go far toward eliminating the "revolving door" idea through which infected women, after being freed of disease and re leased, returned to their old haunts, became reinforced, spread that in-festation again, and thereby helped to delegation to provide \$5,000 for this

When asked today about the mat-ches for the type of institutional care needed in her particular case. One of the important phases of this program is the instruction given in personal neatness and hy-gien. Good health and neat ap-

Officials Inspect Hospital Unit

Columbia, S. C. Record
February 16, 1943

Opportunities for healthful out-

doors work also is provided pati-

ents. At the Goldville hospital, for

example, a truck farm is operated. Plans for the formal opening of

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provide meat and eggs for the pati-

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Federal Funds Used

Public Invited Sunday To New Hospital Unit

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When the delegation was drafting the supply bill late last year it

eliminated the appropriation for the

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May 24, 1943

Columbia Hospital Patient Cost Above Average, Says Duke Endowment Report

Daily per capita cost of patients at the Columbia hospital of Rich- land county last year was \$1.04 higher than the average for five similar hospitals in the Carolinas, according to a report of the Duke Endowment.

Columbia hospital's average per day was \$5.57 as compared with an average of \$4.53 for five hospitals for white and Negro patients averaging more than 150 patients a day. Hospitals in the group of five, in addition to the Columbia, were: City hospital, Winston-Salem; James Walker Food Memorial hospital, Wilmington; Salaries, Supplies, Miscellaneous ... Greenville General hospital, House and Property Greenville, and Spartanburg General hospital, Spartanburg.

In the itemization of operating expenses, it was shown that the Columbia's operating expenses were lower than the average only in the cost of medical and surgical services.

The Columbia exceeded the average in the following classifications:

Administration: Salaries, supplies and miscellaneous.

Dietary: Food, salaries, supplies, miscellaneous.

House and Property: Laundry plant operation (housekeeping: fuel, power, ice and water; salaries, supplies, miscellaneous).

Professional Services: Pharmacy and drugs; nursing service; X-ray nad radium; laboratory.

Administration expenses for the Columbia hospital in 1942, the report showed, increased 77 per cent over those of 1941, jumping from an average of 26 cents per day per patient to 46 cents a day. The 1942 figure exceeded the general average for the five hospitals by 7 cents a day.

As compared with its own 1941 expenses, the Columbia showed a decrease in only one category—pharmacy and drugs.

From 1941 to 1942 the Columbia showed a decrease in patients per day, per cent of beds occupied, days of care, free days of care, per cent of free days of care, per cent of care for Negro patients, in patients discharged and average days stay.

On the other hand, it showed an increase in the number of employees on in-patient service, the number of employees per patient per day, the number of newborn infants, the newborn days of care and the newborn per day.

The complete table presented by the Duke Endowment follows:

THE DÜKE ENDOWMENT 1942 HOSPITAL COST AND SERVICE COMPARISONS WHITE AND NEGRO GENERAL HOSPITALS AVERAGING MORE THAN 150 PATIENTS PER DAY

Columbia Hospital, Columbia

	Average Five Hospitals	This Hospital 1942	Plus or -Minus	This Hospital 1941	*Plus or -Minus
Administration					
Salaries, Supplies, Miscellaneous	\$.39	\$.46	\$.07	\$.26	\$.20
Dietary					
Food	1.41	1.71	.30	1.24	.47
Salaries, Supplies, Miscellaneous	1.12	1.37	.25	1.01	.36
House and Property	.29	.34	.05	.23	.11
	1.05	1.26	.21	.85	.41
Laundry					
Plant Operation					
Housekeeping .....	.15	.16	.01	.13	.03
Fuel, Power, Ice and Water .....	.31	.42	.11	.29	.13
Salaries, Supplies, Miscellaneous ....	.29	.32	.03	.29	.03
Professional Services					
Medical and Surgical .....	.30	.36	.06	.14	.22
Pharmacy and Drugs	1.68	2.14	.46	1.65	.49
Nursing Service .....	.37	.33	-.04	.29	.04
X-ray and Radium .....	.18	.26	.08	.29	-.03
Laboratory .....	.07	.11	.04	.11	
	.14	.17	.03	.14	.03
**DAILY PER CAPITA COST		\$ 4.53	\$ 5.57	\$ 1.04	\$ 1.57

Beds for patients	274	300	26	300	
Patients per day (newborn excluded)	199.2	235.6	36.4	271.5	-35.9
Employees on in-patient service	72.7	78.5	5.8	90.5	-12.0
Employees per patient per day	311	476	165	407	69
Days of care (newborn included)	1.6	2.0	.4	1.5	.5
Free days of care	81,205	92,964	11,759	105,894	-12,930
Per cent free	27,973	36,428	8,455	50,082	-13,654
Per cent Negro	34.4	39.2	4.8	47.3	-8.1
In-patients discharged (newborn exc.)	30.2	37.5	7.3	37.9	1.4
Average days stay (newborn exc.)	7,543	7,926	383	9,110	-1,184
Newborn infants (stillborn excluded)	9.6	10.8	1.2	10.9	-.1
Newborn days of care	1,160	1,111	-.49	1,045	.66
Newborn per day	8,490	6,984	-1,506	6,795	189
Cost of in-patient service	23.3	19.1	-.42	18.6	.5
	\$329,806	\$479,081	\$149,275	\$396,763	\$82,318

¹⁹⁴² compared with 1941.

¹⁹⁴² excluding Interest, Rent, Taxes and Depreciation.

City Hospital, Winston-Salem
James Walker Memorial, Wilmington
Spartanburg General Hospital, Spartanburg

Columbia Hospital, Columbia
Greenville General, Greenville

See (Magazine Section

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16

(ANP)—A copy of a recent letter

to the board of directors from Dr.

E. T. Kelley, Superintendent of

Kingstree, announced the prob-

lem of closing of the Negro section

of the hospital because of the im-

possibility of securing Negro help.

Although Dr. Kelley deeply re-

grets such action and although he

realizes that much suffering will

result. He said that it cannot be avoided as "recent political trends have apparently created an attitude in the minds of the colored people in majority that they have little need to work and consequently have ceased to be producers, only consumers."

He said that porters, maids, nurses' aides and nurses have been increasingly difficult to secure all the help needed to care for the white section.

Dr. Kelley's letter stated an appeal to the board of directors that its members do all in their power to avert that which may be termed a real disaster. Unless such aid is forthcoming he said it will be impossible for the hospital

to admit any more Negro patients for the duration. Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Kelley began operating a Negro hospital back in 1915.

Short Of Help. Atlanta, Georgia Hospital May Close Daily World

GINGREE, S. C. — The Negro section ~~of the~~ ^{SEP 1 1943} Kelley Memorial hospital may be closed, resulting in serious consequences to the race. Dr. E. T. Kelley, superintendent, informed the Board of Directors this week. Dr. Kelley said he had found it impossible to secure adequate help and workers for that department. After consulting with staff members, he said, they had found it impossible to accept additional colored patients "for the duration" unless relief from help shortage is immediately forthcoming.

BLAMES "POLITICAL EVENTS"
SEP 1 1943
Informing the Directors that the white department could be maintained, Dr. Kelley wrote ". . . the trend of political events is such as to leave little hope that assistance will be forthcoming, as it has apparently created an attitude in the minds of the colored people in majority, that they have little need to work, and consequently have ceased to be producers, only consumers. A very bad situation at any time, to say the least, and especially so in time of war and near chaos."

25-1943

Tennessee

Institution Costs Go Up

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal

May 20, 1943

Increase Is Lessened, However, As Tennessee-Operated Industries Sell State Needed Supplies

By MARIAN COLEMAN

Associated Press Staff Writer

NASHVILLE, May 29.—State institutions are feeling the impact of the rising cost of living more and more as time goes by. But it seems to be a case of "dog eat dog" since the greater portion of materials used by the institutions are manufactured "in the family" by Tennessee state industries and are circulated in the same manner.

Pending the imminent end of the present fiscal year the latest book figures on rising expenditures and prices."

higher costs to state institutions Tops Outside Price
of products made in state prisons Citing an example, he said insecticides were not made available for public use by state industries at all, but checking past figures a very low cost at least one year gives a fairly clear picture of the sold for 25 per cent more than a increase.

nationally advertised insecticide containing similar ingredients.

Hospital Costs Jump For instance, in 1940-41, the Eastern Hospital expenditures were \$268,371 and in 1941-42 they rose to \$344,820. Accordingly, net appropriations jumped from \$147,633 to \$197,590 for the same periods. The Central State Hospital expenses jumped approximately \$47,-

659. "It appears to be a case of six

Western State Hospital \$42,083. of one and a half dozen of the Home for the Feeble Minded \$17,167.

Vocational School for White Girls \$10,165.

Vocational School for Colored Girls \$2000.

Agricultural School for White Boys \$3000.

Agricultural School for Negro Boys \$2000.

Brushy Mountain Prison showed an increase of about \$61,000.

Fort Pillow \$27,000.

Blind Commission \$93,352.

Paroles, Pardons and Probations Department \$1000.

But in spite of the rising cost of operation in all other departments the main Tennessee State Penitentiary showed a decrease in expenditures of \$34,525.

Products Bring More

And the Tennessee State Industries show a steady profit from operation. For the past fiscal year a profit of \$94,025 was reported. Starting in 1938-39 the profit netted only \$18,912 and successive years brought \$33,267 and \$72,910.

One state official says the decrease in main prison expenses and the rise in state industries profit are definitely related. By upping the cost of industry products, which are manufactured at negligible extra labor and material cost, the official points out that a tidy profit is turned back into the prison fund instead of being distributed under an overall plan.

"This makes the prison look good and the rest of the institutions look bad," he said. "After all, they make their profit by making the other institutions pay higher

25-1943

Norfolk, Va. Pilot

July 8, 1943

Negro Hospital Staff

Proposal Is Postponed

Richmond, July 7.—(P)—The State Board of Health today postponed action on Governor Darden's recommendation that the Piedmont Tuberculosis Sanatorium, under a Negro staff, be used as a center of education for training men and women in combating tuberculosis. Governor Darden said the action was postponed because of "several details which must be given further consideration."

Norfolk, Va. Pilot

June 29, 1943

For an All-Negro Staff At Piedmont Sanatorium

The Governor's recommendation to the State Board of Health that the Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville be placed under an all-Negro staff conforms with identical proposals made for many years by Negro leaders in Virginia and by many Virginia newspapers, including the *Virginian-Pilot*. Virginia medical authorities have long been hospitable to such a change, but there were political difficulties to overcome for it involved the displacing of this Negro tuberculosis hospital's white technicians and administrative executives. Many had held their posts a long time and were averse to change. They were doing a good job. The State hospital authorities were unwilling to order a change that would invite a political kick-back.

This difficulty has suddenly been washed up. Dr. J. Belmont Woodson, for many years superintendent and medical director of the Piedmont Sanatorium, has informed Governor Darden that he intends to retire soon. He is a candidate for the State Senate for the Bedford-Nelson district. The white technicians and clerical helpers now at Piedmont are badly needed at the two under-staffed white tuberculosis hospitals. Moreover, it is the conviction of the Governor—and all health authorities will agree with him—that the high Negro tuberculosis rate requires the building up of a Negro medical and nursing corps from which to recruit field workers "able to work with their own people and assist them in combating the disease which is proving so deadly." Converting the Piedmont Sanatorium into an educational center for the training of Negro doctors and nurses in anti-tuberculosis work will serve this end.

The Governor's recommendations for an all-Negro staff at Piedmont grows out of a recently completed study of the personnel problems at the Blue Ridge, Catawba and Burkeville sanatoriums. It was found that the three institutions have combined vacancies of more than 100 beds and a waiting list of more than 200 patients, but empty beds and waiting patients cannot be brought together because of a shortage of hospital workers.

Transferring the white staff and clerical employees of Piedmont to the two white sanatoriums will obviously aid the latter to overcome their help shortage, but what would be its immediate effect at Piedmont? Can Negro administrators, doctors, nurses, technicians and clerical helpers be found at this time in sufficient number to take their places? That is a question to which the Governor must have discovered an affirmative answer, for it is basic to the reform which he recommends. Given the availability of competent Negro professional and clerk help, the reform is in every respect a sound one.

Gov. Recommends All Colored Staff For Piedmont San.

Blackstone, Va., Courier-Record

July 2, 1943

Action Urged

By Darden
To Health Board

A recommendation that the Piedmont Tuberculosis Sanatorium for

Negroes at Burkeville, operated by the State Board of Health, be placed under a negro staff and become a center of education for training required to effect the change and men and women in combating the disease, as well as a treatment center, has been sent by Governor Darden to members of the State Board of Health for their study and the action in the near future.

In announcing his recommendation, Governor Darden said it was being made at this time "because Dr. Belmont Woodson who has rendered fine service as Superintendent, and who has devoted many years to the development of this Institution for the treatment of tuberculosis among negroes, has advised me that he expects to retire within the next year, and for the lack of information among those

further reason that the lack of help in the State Institutions caring for white patients makes it necessary for us to make available to these Institutions, if possible, the services of the white technicians, clerical help and others now employed at Piedmont".

The Governor pointed out that the Board approve his recommendation, sometime would be under a negro staff and become a center of education for training required to effect the change and men and women in combating the disease, as well as a treatment center, has been sent by Governor Darden to members of the State Board of Health for their study and the action in the near future.

The Governor pointed out that the death rate among negroes of Virginia, because of tuberculosis, is much too high. In 1942 the disease was fatal to 849 negroes and 743 white persons. Since the negroes constitute less than 30 per cent of Virginia's population the situation is serious. "It appears," the Governor said, "that this is due to the want of proper medical attention; lack of knowledge as to how to guard against infection, and the

Virginia

having arrested cases as to the precautions necessary to prevent their recurrence".

"The treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis at State Institutions will never solve the problem", Governor Darden said, "even though we enlarge our present facilities, which are far from adequate. We must move against the disease itself striking at its causes and preventing its spread, while at the same time attempting to cure those already afflicted. Only by striking hard at the sources of infection are we going to be able to curb the malady.

"A great effort must be made in the field", he continued, among the negro population itself. To build up a field force we must train negroes as doctors and nurses in order that they may be able to work with their own people and assist them in combatting the disease which is proving so deadly.

"For this reason I have concluded that Piedmont Sanatorium should be more than a treatment center for negroes. It should be a center of education as well, where men and women can be schooled in the work that needs to be done. If we can train a reasonable number of doctors and nurses there each year, and if in turn they will help, as I believe they will, in the treatment of negroes throughout the State, we can bring tuberculosis under control. It is with this in mind that I have made the recommendation to the Board".

The Governor's recommendation about Piedmont grew out of his studies of the personnel problems of all three State tuberculosis sanatoriums where there are a number of vacancies due largely to the greatly reduced staffs, making it impossible to care for a maximum number of patients.

**Negro Hospital
Will Be Built
At Charlotte**

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch

Order of Moses Plans Early Construction

August 29, 1943

CHARLOTTE COURTHOUSE—Rev. J. Murray Jeffress, right worthy grand leader of the Grand United Order of Moses, Inc., one of the largest Negro fra-

ternal groups on the Eastern Seaboard, announced the completion of plans for the erection and operation of a hospital here, at the thirty-ninth annual gathering of that order which was held at Charlotte Courthouse the past week.

Delegates from six States and the District of Columbia staged an enthusiastic rally on this occasion and raised more than \$2,000 to begin the erection of a modern hospital, which will be built on a prepared site adjacent to the Moses' real estate development.

Erects Numerous Buildings

The Order of Moses has erected a number of business and residential buildings, including a large auditorium, several office buildings and a brick apartment building. This place was the scene of a two-day celebration in which nearly 3,000 people participated. In addition to the features of the annual meeting which took place in the auditorium building, the roads and streets were filled with carnival and festive booths, where thousands of folk from surrounding counties milled about and added a Mardi Gras touch to the week's events.

Speakers during the sessions included: Dr. Luther P. Jackson, of Virginia State College, Petersburg; Wiley A. Hall, secretary of the Richmond Urban League; Mrs. Marion C. Johnson, field secretary, Negro Organization Society; Professor Harry N. Randolph, agricultural expert; Curtis A. Crocker, of the War Loan Department of the United States Treasury Department; James O. Nicholas, of Richmond, supervisor, Negro Civilian Defense Activities for the State of Virginia; Rev. Walter White, Baptist State missionary, and Roscoe C. Mitchell, of Richmond.

Will Serve Many Members

The Moses Home and Hospital will also serve members of the organization in all parts of the jurisdiction, it was announced.

Officers of the Grand United Order of Moses were elected as follows: The Rev. J. Murray Jeffress, founder, RWG leader; John J. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., RWG vice-leader; Mrs. M. A. Ragsdale, RWG secretary; Mrs. L. V. Jennings, RWG assistant-secretary; D. M. Ragsdale, RWG treasurer; S. Luke Bassett, RWG guide, and A. A. Thornton, RWG high priest, all of Charlotte County.

The order boasts a membership of more than 30,000 and has net assets of \$85,000. It operates in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and the District of Columbia.

Journal and
Norfolk, Virginia
For An All-Negro Staff
At Piedmont Sanatorium

This difficulty has suddenly been washed up. Dr. J. Belmont Woodson, for many years superintendent and medical director of the Piedmont Sanatorium, has informed Governor Darden that he intends to retire soon. He is a candidate for the State Senate for the Bedford-Nelson district. The white technicians and clerical helpers now at Piedmont are badly needed at the two under-staffed white tuberculosis hospitals. Moreover, it is the conviction of the Governor—and all health authorities will agree with him—that the high Negro tuberculosis rate requires the building up of a Negro medical and nursing corps from which to recruit field workers "able to work with their own people and assist them in combating the disease which is proving so deadly." Converting the Piedmont Sanatorium into an educational center for the training of Negro doctors and nurses in anti-tuberculosis work will serve this end.

Woodson, for many years super-demonstration of the Governor's intendant and medical director practical wisdom in race relations, informed Governor Darden that in urging that this institution he intends to retire soon. He is for tuberculosis colored patients a candidate for the State Senate be put into the hands of a colored The white technicians and clerical staff, the chief executive is seeking helpers now at Piedmont are going to offer our Negro population staffed white tuberculosis hospitals. Moreover, it is the con- less seize eagerly, assuming that health authorities will agree with the Board of Health approves the him—that the high Negro tuber-suggestion.

culosis rate requires the building up of a Negro medical and nursing corps from which to recruit hands of a Negro staff will be a field workers able to work with symbol of the increasing opportunities their own people and assist them to which the colored race in combating the disease which is proving so deadly." Convert can look forward in the coming years. It will not only mean more to an educational center for the effective treatment of patients in training of Negro doctors and the white sanitaria by making nurses in anti-tuberculosis work possible the transfer to them of

The Governor's recommendation for an all-Negro staff at Piedmont grows out of a recently completed study of the personnel problems at the Blue Ridge, Catawba and Burkeville sanatoriums. It was found that the three institutions have combined tuberculosis among colored people and a waiting list of more than 200 patients, but empty beds and waiting patients cannot be Sanatorium, under colored management, will be a challenge to our colored citizens to rise to this responsibility, and to show that they can be trusted with other such tasks in the public service.

Transferring the white staff and clerical employees of Piedmont to the two white sanatoriums will obviously aid the latter to overcome their help shortage, but what would be its immediate effect at Piedmont? Can Negro administrators, doctors, nurses, technicians and clerical helpers be found at this time in sufficient number to take their places? That is a question to which the Governor must have discovered an affirmative answer, for it is basic to the reform which he recommends. Given the availability of competent Negro professional and clerk help, the reform is in every respect a sound one.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
Challenge And
Opportunity

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

Governor Darden could not have picked a better time to recommend to the State Board of Health that the Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville be placed under an all-Negro staff when the approaching retirement of Dr. J. Belmont Woolson as superintendent takes effect. Here we have a

4-Day-Old Baby Dies In Richmond Hospital; Was Bitten In Face

Journal and Guide OCT 30 1943
'Deplorable Thing,' Says Governor Darden;
Leaders Want Negro Voice To Be Heard In
Probe To Improve Community Health

Special to the Journal and Guide

RICHMOND—Two attacks by rats on babies in St. Philip Hospital, resulting in the death of one four-day-old infant, have stirred state and city officials into action to stamp out the rat menace and to study the hospital and health conditions in Richmond city. Investigations order-

ed by Governor Darden and Mayor Ambler opened Monday.

A supplemental probe, by a Negro organization, has been asked by Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president of the Virginia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

No case in recent Virginia Medical College system, sought to establish their rights.

MAYOR CONCERNED

Said the mayor, "If the hospital doesn't come under our health jurisdiction, it certainly should," he was quoted further as saying every matter pertaining to health within the city limits should be under the jurisdiction of the city board of health.

In addition, on Saturday, a police investigation of the health of the baby was begun at the instance of Commonwealth's Attorney T. Gray Haddon.

RAT CONTROL

Immediately the major emphasis shifted to rat control. Statements from Mayor Ambler, United States Public Health officials, City Public Health Director Millard C. Hanson, and Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, attacked the overall rodent control in the city—a city with an unofficial rat population estimated at 250,000, lightly more than the human figure.

Dr. Sanger's was the most pointed. Said he, "All of St. Philip and the rest of the hospital are floored by the catastrophe." He revealed that the hospital had been seeking for some time to purchase the city dump (east of Ninth street and north of Leigh to the railroad), which he called the chief breeding ground for rats in the area.

He said he was prepared to pay \$100,000 for the property and would institute an immediate cleanup. Dr. Sanger revealed that much of the property was owned by estates of the "first families of Virginia."

The city dump was also attacked by the United States health officials, who came to Richmond to consult in the hospital, from which they are barred.

Exactly where the responsibility for health conditions at the Medical College rests remained unde-

reached. The city attorney's \$139,775 for the second year of the Medical College, said that the City of Richmond contributes \$150,000 and \$200,000 to the current biennium. Dr. Lewis Jarratt, director of the Medical College, said that the city appropriated them \$3,35 a patient, which averages \$165.570 for the first year and

CITY SUPPORT

However, the Medical College is a State-owned institution. At between \$150,000 and \$200,000 for the last session of the General Assembly, the State appropriated \$165.570 for the first year and

for Dr. Hanson reported they had

an active voice in its

final remedial proposals.

One spokesman for the association was quoted as saying that the health investigation may offer an opening for Negro medical men to hold consultation in the hospital, from which they are barred.

Meanwhile the NAACP, seeing

the far reaching effects of the investigations upon the Negro citi-

zenry, has urged that a Negro or

organization conduct a simultaneous

investigation or be given a role in the state and city investiga-

Saturday, October 23—Governor Darden, commenting on the death as a "deplorable thing," orders immediate investigation by state health authorities with State Health Commissioner I. C. Riggan in charge.

Richmond city officials, uncertain of actual responsibility and authority on matters in the

owners, are expected to be recommended of the officials. Mr. Hanson said the city was already considering measures "with teeth" to combat the rat menace.

Citizens living around the dump are well aware of the viciousness of rats in the area and their number. During the numerous fires which occur on the dump, literally thousands of rats can be seen escaping from their domed nests. These dump rats range in size from six inches to a foot in size.

Other precautions, including responsibility of Rich-

mond housewives and home

25-1943

VIRGINIA

Tuberculosis Association

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

Favors Piedmont Change

a non-political basis.

RICHMOND, Va.—The "eventual use of a Negro staff at the Ellen Harvie Smith, president of Piedmont Sanatorium, provided the association and chairman of such use develops normally its executive committee, Virginia's through the appointment of available and highly competent persons chosen by the State Health Department as vacancies normally occur," has been approved by the Virginia Tuberculosis Association.

This was revealed this week as the Association released an 11-point program of recommendations designed, among other things, to lift Virginia "from its unenviable position fourth from the top, with a mortality rate of 56.7 per 100,000 population in 1942.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

To correct these and other conditions, the following recommendations in addition to those already mentioned were made by the survey committee and approved by the executive committee of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association to be forwarded to Governor Darden and laid before the General Assembly when it meets here in January.

The program voices dissatisfaction over Virginia's tuberculosis death rate and requests the State's lawmakers to correct certain weaknesses in methods of control which contribute to the Old Dominion's high rank in the matter of tuberculosis morbidity and mortality.

WOULD STUDY SITUATION AT PIEDMONT

The report recommends that a study be made of the situation at Piedmont Sanatorium "in regards to its best direction and use, and that full authority to improve the situation there be given the State Health commissioner."

In order to build up a readily available reservoir of highly trained men in the field of tuberculosis, the report advocates the undertaking of an intensive program of education and training at Piedmont "and other centers for Negro physicians."

Although the Association expressed approval of the eventual use of an all-Negro staff at Piedmont, it asked that any proposal to have the present superintendent or others, proceed to make the transfer of medical personnel over to Negro physicians be postponed.

GOVERNOR DARREN COMMENDED

The report, which accompanies the recommendations, reviews the present situation in Virginia, the developments in tuberculosis control measures, and commends Governor Colgate W. Darden Jr., his predecessors in office and the General Assembly for their insistence that the State Board of Health and State Department of Health operate on

and appropriations be made to include increases in personnel both in the State Health Department, the sanatoria, and in field work, all of which are understaffed. That appropriations be made for an adequate staff of medical social workers in order to maintain contact between the sanatoria and those patients treated at state expense so that the cost of sanatorium treatment will not be wasted through lack of rehabilitation measures and suitable vocational training.

That the declaration of intention on the part of any persons employed by the State Board of Health or State Health Department to run for public office be accepted as an immediate resignation from the health position.

That a full-time state director of tuberculosis control, acting as an Assistant State Health Commissioner, be appointed and that this director of tuberculosis control be given authority over the state sanatoria, and over all tuberculosis field work, so that an effective and coordinated State-wide tuberculosis control and rehabilitation program can be developed; that necessary increases in appropriations be made available to make these developments possible.

FLEXIBLE SALARY SCALES

That the state sanatoria be used more fully as training centers in tuberculosis for interns, and that in the State Board of Health and Department of Health be increased rather than diminished, particularly training of interns and the American College of Surgeons for the operation of these institutions.

That in order to secure greater breadth of viewpoint, it is recommended that the Governors consult the Medical Society of Virginia Tuberculosis Association, and other State-wide organizations concerned with the broad field of public health before making appointments to the Board, and that a plan be adopted for rotation in office by the State Board of Health.

Federal Grant For Hospital Upped \$19500

Norfolk, Va.

Institution On Eastern Shore, Va., To Get \$116,500

RICHMOND, Va.—An increase of \$19,500 in the allocation of Federal Funds to aid in the construction of additions to the

Northampton County Memo-Community program." One trial Home and nurses' homebaby died four days after at Nassau, Va., bringing the the attack, but official cause total amount of the Federal grant of death was poor condition at birth.

Meanwhile Mayor Ambler of Richmond city announced that Kenneth Markwell, FWA regional director.

The project will include a two-story brick and frame addition to the hospital building, to provide 14 additional beds for Negro patients. Alterations of the present building to expand the kitchen and storage facilities, and a one-story addition to the nurses' home.

Hospital authorities have agreed to increase their share of the cost by \$2,000, Mr. Markwell said.

BIDS OPENED

Bids for the construction contract were opened at the office of the architect, Alfred M. Lublin in Norfolk, on November 2. The low bid, submitted by the English Construction Company of Altavista, Va., in the amount of \$107,840, overran the estimated construction cost and an amendatory application for additional federal aid was forwarded to Washington.

RATS IN HOSPITAL

The present estimated cost of the project, including equipment is \$128,500. The hospital authorities will contribute \$12,000.

The FWA regional office has concurred in the award of the hospital staff and by outside per

construction contract to the English Company, Mr. Marshall said. The contractor was expected to start work last Monday.

Governor Gets Health Report On Rat Attacks

Norfolk, Virginia

Community Effort Declared to Stop Attacks By Commissioner

RICHMOND — Reporting to Governor Darden following an investigation of attacks by rats on two babies in St. Philip Hospital, I. C. Riggins, health commissioner declared, "The only rat-control program which could be expected to accomplish its purpose would have to be a

Community effort. The first toward which the investigators inclined as a result of obtainable evidence and physical facts was "through the doors (a screen door opens toward the hall and a wooden door opens into the nursery) which may not have been closed completely, as was the case of the visit of the investigator."

The second possible route was an infant—Baby Brown—was bitten by a rat which had gained entrance to the nursery either through a temporary opening in the nursery opening or through doors open-p. m. on October 17, about 7 p. m., in the nursery opening as follows: an infant—Baby Brown—was bitten by a rat which had gained entrance to the nursery either through a hole in the wall where a pipe was repaired. Facts of the attacks were in

"In this nursery were 16 bassinets with 13 occupied, and in the second part of the nursery were nine bassinets with seven occupied.

"The nurse stated that she did not know exactly how many babies were in the nursery at the time of this investigation.

"The nurse stated that there was over the time of the repair, and in the right hand and in the partition had been repaired.

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25-1943

Richmond Disgraced

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

The death of a negro infant after it was bitten by a rat in the maternity ward of St. Philip Hospital here, and the severe injury of another, is the most shocking thing of the kind that has happened in Richmond in years.

It is the sort of thing for which there can be no valid excuse. A publicly supported hospital is a place where citizens should feel safe in sending members of their families, and where mothers should know that their children are in good hands. That this tragedy could have occurred in Richmond's city hospital for colored patients is a blot on the name of the municipality, as well as on the name of the Commonwealth. St. Philip is State-supported.

It is up to Richmond and Virginia to see that patients in St. Philip are protected against rats, and given the best medical care in all respects, no matter what the cost. The sort of thing which has happened cannot be tolerated by any civilized city or State. Those in charge of the hospital in question doubtless have been striving conscientiously with their unsatisfactory equipment and limited funds to wipe out the rats. But the horrible blot cannot be explained away. The Virginia Legislature and the Richmond City Council should never have allowed such inexcusable conditions to develop. Certainly a recurrence must be prevented at all hazards.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

NEW HOSPITAL

FOR NEGROES

DEDICATED

Newport News, Va. Press

November 15, 1943

Leaders Of Both
Races Have Part In
Outdoor Ceremony

The new Whittaker Memorial hospital was dedicated yesterday afternoon, with a moderately large crowd, mostly Negroes, attending the open-air ceremonies. The dedication took place on the ground at the 28th street entrance to the building, with participants utilizing the small porch at the head of the entrance steps as a rostrum.

Participating in the exercises were officials of the Whittaker Memorial hospital, members of the city administration, representatives of the federal works agency, and Negro civic and religious leaders.

The naval training school band from Hampton Institute, a Negro ensemble, presented a 15-minute program before the start of the exercises proper, and played selections during the program. The musical section also included three classic-sacred selections sung a cappella by the 45-voice mixed Hunt- High school chorus, with

Mozart T. Frazier conducting.

The chorus selections were "Praise Ye God" (Tschaikowski), "From Grief to Glory" (Christian- sen), and "The Angelic Choir" (Goldbeck-Aschbrenner).

The dedication "remarks" were delivered by W. J. Trent, Negro race relations officer of the federal works agency, who substituted for Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. public health service's department of Negro health. Brown, in a letter read by Samuel A. Haynes, acting director of the new hospital, said he expected to attend the dedication unless prevented by some actual war emergency.

The hospital was built at a cost of approximately \$300,000 at 28th street and Orcutt avenue. It replaces a combination of frame structures which have been in service for many years to house the only hospitalization on the Peninsula provided specifically for Negroes. The patients were moved into the new building some time ago, immediately on its completion.

The major share of the cost of the hospital was borne by the federal works agency from Lanham defense-community facilities act funds. The city expended about \$40,000 for equipment, and the hospital board raised the remainder, principally the cost of the land on which it is built.

J. C. Allen, chairman of the hospital board of trustees, presided. The invocation was offered by Rev. E. T. Veals. Brief talks were made by the following Negroes:

Negro Speakers

Allen; Dr. E. C. Downing for the medical staff; Miss Veatrice E. Durham for the nursing staff; Mrs. M. E. Melvin on behalf of the women's committee; Leroy F. Ridley for the executive, building, and planning committees; Dr. I. B. McEachin, for pioneer physicians; William D. Moses, for the architects, of whom he was one; and Rev. J. Metz Rollins on behalf of the Negro Ministers' alliance.

White speakers included Paul E. Stryker, FWA resident engineer; George D. Mitchell of the contractors; and Mayor R. Cowles Taylor for the city of Newport News.

Samuel A. Haynes, acting director of the new hospital, paid a high tribute to the late Dr. W. P. Dickerson, Negro physician and surgeon who he said "more than any other one person" is responsible for realization of the vision of a new Negro hospital; and called for one minute of silence in his honor.

Haynes read greetings from Governor Darden, Representative S. Otis Bland (who also highly praised Dickerson), Vice-President J. B. Woodward of the shipyard, and a number of others. He expressed thanks to all who have participated in the realization of the new hospital, and particularly to City Manager Joseph C. Biggins, who he said, "carried the ball" in virtu-

Virginia

ally all negotiations with the FWA immediately for hospital funds.

Haynes also introduced Mrs. C. E. Jones, widow of the late pastor of p. m., followed by an open house inspection. Speakers will include representatives of the FWA, the city council, the U. S. public health service, the city health department, and officials of the hospital. J. C. Allen, chairman of the board of trustees will preside.

The building was designed by the firm of Moses and Dutton of Hampton institute, associated with Charles J. Russell of Richmond, and built by Mitchell Construction company.

The new building was made possible largely through the untiring and unselfish efforts of the late Dr. W. P. Dickerson, one of the founders, and former superintendent. He was also chairman of the Building Fund committee at the time of his death.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

October 29, 1943

Richmond Disgraced

The death of a negro infant after it was bitten by a rat in the maternity ward of St. Philip Hospital here, and the severe injury of another, is the most shocking thing of the kind that has happened in Richmond in years.

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Newport News, Va. Press

November 14, 1943

Dedication Of New Whittaker Building Slated Nov. 14

Occupancy of the new building of the Whittaker Memorial Negro hospital at 28th street and Orcutt avenue, took place Friday afternoon with the transferring of patients from the old building on 29th street. It was constructed at an estimated cost of \$300,000 made possible by special grants by the federal works agency from Lanham act funds, the city council, and over \$15,000 raised by the building fund committee of the hospital.

At a special meeting of the board of trustees and the medical staff last week, Samuel A. Haynes, Peninsula editor of the Journal and Guide, was unanimously elected acting director and began his functions

Many of those who founded the hospital have gone to their reward. But they will be present in spirit today when the new building is dedicated—for there probably would be no dedication but for the spade work which was done years ago.

The Daily Press wants to take this opportunity again to congratulate those who founded Whittaker Memorial and who nursed it through

Reject Negro T. B. Hospital

RICHMOND, VA. (AP)—Contrary to a proposal made by Governor Darden that Piedmont sanitarium, the State's tuberculosis hospital for Negroes, be placed under Negro staff and its scope broadened to establish it as a training center for Negro doctors and nurses, the State Board of Health by a unanimous vote Friday, said it believed "the treatment, control and prevention of tuberculosis will not be furthered by a change in the policy of the board" regarding Piedmont.

There will be a decrease in the effectiveness of the work now being undertaken," the board stated, if proposed hospital be placed under an all-Negro staff.

Board Rejects Plan For All-Negro Staff

Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 12 (AP)—Contrary to a proposal made by Gov. Darden that Piedmont sanitarium, the state's tuberculosis hospital for Negroes, be placed under Negro staff and its scope broadened to establish it as a training center for Negro doctors and nurses, the state board of health, by a unanimous vote Friday, said it believed "there will be a decrease in the effectiveness of the work now being undertaken," the board stated, if the governor's proposal were carried out.

The resolution rejecting the plan was approved by all seven of the

members present, according to Dr. W. T. Tamm, chairman of the board.

Gov. Darden last June

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under an all-Negro staff.

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Colored Staff for Piedmont Voted Down

AUG 14 1943
Governor Darden's
Plan Killed by State
Health Board

RICHMOND — Governor Darden's proposal for staffing the Piedmont Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Patients with an all-colored personnel was rejected on Tuesday by the State Board of Health.

The board chairman, Dr. W. T. Graham, in a written resolution, said that all of the seven members present voted against the governor's plan. One member was absent.

AUG 14 1943
A resolution adopted by the board stated that it believed that "treatment, control and prevention of tuberculosis will not be favored by a change in the policy of the board." It added that there is a possibility that "there will be a decrease in effectiveness of the work being undertaken."

Dr. Graham later said that it would be difficult to get qualified personnel now. Governor Darden made the proposal in June when he revealed that Dr. Belmont Woodson, superintendent of Piedmont, planned to retire next month. He said that he considered this an appropriate time to help solve the State hospital's personnel problem by transferring the white employees to white hospitals where there are labor shortages.

Norfolk Hospital Staff Journal & Guide Pursue Advanced Study

Norfolk, Va.
Negroes to U. S.

Flag Celebration

NORFOLK — To make readily available to the sick and ailing of this community the best medical care, physicians and surgeons comprising the staff of Norfolk Community Hospital, having during the past progressively pursued post-graduate studies at the best medical institutions in the country.

The latest one of these doctors to leave the city for the purpose of spending several days studying the most advanced methods employed in the treatment of diseases is Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, assistant chief of staff of the local hospital.

Dr. Francis left Monday for New York where he will study the latest and most scientific methods of medical diagnosis at the post graduate division of Columbia University.

OTHERS STUDYING

Earlier in the year Drs. W. P. Collette, A. C. Fentress, E. D. Burke, A. B. Green Jr., J. A. Jackson, the last named of Portsmouth, pursued post-graduate studies at the medical school of the University of Buffalo.

Dr. J. D. Jackson of Norfolk also pursued an advanced study in use of the X-ray at Howard University Medical School during the year. Dr. J. T. Givens studied several weeks at the Cook County Hospital, connected with the University of Chicago Medical College.

Dr. F. R. Trigg is at present pursuing advanced studies in the treatment of asthma at the post-graduate division of Columbia University. Dr. C. Eugene Sumner studied for two weeks at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, during the past few months.

Dr. J. Q. A. Webb, chief of staff of the Norfolk Community Hospital, and most of the other physicians associated with him, gave "Antigua Magnet" an intensive study to the recent clinic, one of a series of West Indian clinics and lectures at the St. Philips Hospital post-graduate clinic held States two years ago en route to at the Medical College of Virginia, England at the invitation of the Richmond.

ANTIGUA, B. W. I. — (AP) — Bitterly denouncing the failure of Col. George L. Kraft of the United States Base command in Antigua, B. W. I., to include any of the prominent Negro officials of the island hands. In his invitation to the ceremonies at the base theatre, celebrating United Nations Day, the "Antigua Magnet," daily paper of that island, declared in its editorial:

"The press has been furnished with particulars of the way in which United Nations Day was celebrated at the local U. S. A. Army base. Judging by the account released and published, the base authorities seem to have missed completely the significance of United Nations Day.

"It is up to Richmond and Virginia to see that patients in St. Philip are pro-

vided with the best medical care in all respects, no matter

what the cost. The sort of thing which has happened cannot be tolerated by any civilized city or State. Those in charge of the hospital in question doubtless have been striving conscientiously, with their unsatisfactory equipment and limited funds to wipe out the rats.

But the horrible blot cannot be explained away. The Virginia legislature and the

Richmond City Council should never have

allowed such inexcusable conditions to de-

velop. Certainly a recurrence must be prevented at all hazards.

"We repeat, two races dwell in Antigua and it functions of an international character are held at the base, then broadmindedness, (which is synonymous with democracy) should be displayed and invitations extended to representatives of colored as well as white to participate, because as stated in the opening lines of this paper, beneath the hands of white officials and white traders, planters, etc., the bulk of the population is preponderantly colored, Negro or Negroid. Colonel Kraft has been stationed here long enough to know that."

The writer and publisher of the "Antigua Magnet" is Harold Williams, one of a party of West Indian journalists who attended the United States two years ago en route to at the Medical College of Virginia, England at the invitation of the British council.

American Jim

Daily World

Crowd Rained
Atlanta, Georgia

In West Indies

Fail to Invite

Journal and Guide We Are Disgraced

Norfolk, Virginia

From Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE death of a Negro infant after it was bitten by a rat in the maternity ward of St. Philip Hospital here, and the severe injury of another, is the most shocking thing of the kind that has happened in Richmond in years.

It is the sort of thing for which there can be no valid excuse. A publicly supported hospital is a place where citizens should feel safe in sending members of their families, and their mothers should know that their children are in good hands. That this tragedy could have occurred in Richmond's city hospital for colored patients is a blot on the name of the United Nations Day, the "Antigua Magnet," daily paper of that island, the Commonwealth. St. Philip is State-supported.

"The press has been furnished with particulars of the way in which United Nations Day was celebrated against rats, and given the best medical care in all respects, no matter what the cost. The sort of thing which has happened cannot be tolerated by any civilized city or State. Those in charge of the hospital in question doubtless have been striving conscientiously, with their unsatisfactory equipment and limited funds to wipe out the rats.

But the horrible blot cannot be explained away. The Virginia legislature and the Richmond City Council should never have allowed such inexcusable conditions to develop. Certainly a recurrence must be prevented at all hazards.

The Decision On Piedmont Sanatorium

Journal and Guide

TWO QUESTIONS immediately arise in the minds of thoughtful citizens after studying the available reasons advanced by the Virginia State Board of Health and its chairman for opposing "at this time" the recommendation in June by Governor Darden that Piedmont Sanatorium at Burkeville be provided with an all-Negro staff. They are: Norfolk, Virginia

(1) How thorough-going and extensive a survey did the board make before discovering, in the words of its chairman, Dr. W. T. Graham, that to secure adequate qualified Negro personnel at present would be extremely difficult? What remuneration was offered these doctors, nurses, and others—and how did it compare with present salaries at the sanatorium, and at similar institutions elsewhere?

(2) The question of availability of colored personnel aside for the moment, what is the board's attitude on the principle of the Governor's proposal, which was directed at a goal long advocated by this newspaper and by the medical and allied professions and civic and welfare organizations among our group?

We trust that the project has met only a very temporary setback, that Governor Darden and other enlightened leaders will keep it alive, and that the board will feel constrained to shed more light on its discouraging attitude. In a matter such as this, which is invested with a great deal of public interest, the board owes it to the citizenry of the commonwealth to amplify and clarify the decision which it has made, and which, without the subsequent statement of its chairman concerning available personnel, would strongly imply that the board opposed the change on racial grounds.

It could hardly have been motivated on such grounds out of consideration for the present white staff at the sanatorium, for the governor himself pointed out that the present staff not only could be absorbed in other state institutions but that in them there existed an acute shortage which those now at a few.

Piedmont could considerably ease.

THE BOARD said: "The treatment, control, and prevention of tuberculosis will not be furthered" by the proposed change but will be a decrease in the effectiveness of the work now being undertaken . . . if a change of policy is taken . . . if a change of policy is affected now."

It is this view of the health board that particularly needs clarification. On its face it is a reflection that is not warranted by the facts,

upon the medical and allied professions among the colored segment of our population. If the board feels that a loss of efficiency will result from a change of policy—which means the substitution of Negro administration and staffing for the present white setup—it certainly seems to say what is patently unfounded and unfair. That this is so is easily to be seen by an even casual survey of what is being done elsewhere than in Virginia in state institutions, and in Virginia in private hospitals, in state educational institutions, in business, and in other fields.

AUG 14 1943

GEORGIA'S state tubercular hospital is manned by an all-Negro staff. Negro doctors are on the staff of North Carolina's institution

at Sanatorium. They staff Maryland's state sanatorium. In Kentucky the colored unit of Wanly Hills Sanatorium at Louisville is Negro-staffed. That at Denmar, West Virginia is similarly staffed. . . . (as is the state hospital for mental diseases). They staff the tuberculosis unit (governmentally financed) at Freedmen's Hospital, Howard University, in Washington, D. C. In other Southern states there are doctors of color to be found on state hospital staffs; and in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, to mention a few others, the story is the same. But in Virginia's state hospitals for tubercular and mental patients . . . none.

Their ability to administer, finance almost entirely, and staff the hospitals is demonstrated in Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke, and New York, for instance, in Virginia; presumably, patients should be secure against this kind of threat to life. It is no less shocking to the people outside that city to learn that a State-supported medical college would tolerate, in-

What then, are the facts affecting Virginia? What is the reason that this state's authorities feel that the fight against dreaded TB "will not be furthered" but will be set back by a change of policy? The change of policy is long overdue, especially since the colored medical profession's opportunities for traditional reasons is limited to institutions administering solely members of its race. Virginia will not be pioneering unblazed trail; it will have a record of such in the field to be followed by

All that is needed is the substitution of moral and social boldness for timidity; of vision for proscription; of an awareness of simple justice for a deadening tradition. We soberly petition those in positions of authority and influence to consider these things deeply, and in Governor Darden's words to permit Negro doctors and nurses "to assist in combatting the disease which is growing so deadly."

According to these reports, the babies who were bitten—one of them died—not at fault.

The exclusion of rats from the buildings in the Medical College of Virginia Hospital, located as they are in the vicinity of an area heavily infested with rats is almost an impossibility under present conditions. The only rat control program which could be expected to accomplish its purpose would have to be a community program.

According to these reports, Dr. Riggan has reported to the hospital to which its responsibility extends, a degree of structural decrepitude that allows predatory rats access to a nursery. It is a spectacle that makes one wonder if this is the only blood price Virginia pays for the administrative and institutional frugality that has helped it to liquidate its State debt and accumulate an \$18,000,000 surplus.

The Richmond rat case is symbolic of a social disorder that far outruns the boundaries of Richmond. It is an aggravated count in an indictment that embraces not only quasi-slum conditions in obsolescent State hospitals, asylums and jails, but also full-blown slum conditions in city residential districts—particularly those in which our Negro populations are huddled.

For every child that dies as the result of rat-bites in an antiquated hospital ward, a hundred must die as the result of infections traceable to the filth and over-crowding of the typical urban slum.

The normal economic cellar in which the denizens of these slums dwell does not alone account for these conditions. Partly responsible for them is the failure of municipalities to enforce the most elementary sanitary and building codes against owners of

precautions have not been taken to keep all doors closed or to close immediately all openings through which rats might gain access to the buildings and individual rooms." If these doors and openings were not kept closed or immediately closed, then, although the blame may not lie at the feet of the doctors or nurses, it must be charged to somebody—orderlies or other attendants. Certainly hideously

However heavy and harsh may be the criticism justly meted out to the city or to the property owners or both for their failure to clean up and clear away the dump from which it is reported the rats sally forth, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that somebody—or some bodies—in the hospital itself has been at fault. To say that a hospital in a city in this day and time can protect baby patients from attacks of rats does not make sense.

If the hospital cannot set up prime-grade safeguards as are required, then the poor color-

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Virginia Editors See Richmond

Rat Case As Symbol Of Living

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
Richmond's Rat Case As A Symbol

From Norfolk Virginian-Pilot
Official Richmond—State and city—has been thrown into a high state of contrition and commotion over the issue that a Negro infant died last Thursday in St. Philip Hospital (an institution affiliated with the State-supported Medical College of Virginia) from rat bites suffered while it was in the hospital nursery. Investigations are underway to fix the responsibility for the rat-infested condition of the hospital—about 80 rats have been killed by the hospital personnel recently—with the Governor promising vigorous steps to effect whatever clean-up is found

co-of our times. The Richmond rat case brings it under a baleful Dr. Riggan has reported to the hospital to which its responsibility extends, a degree of structural decrepitude that allows predatory rats access to a nursery. It is a spectacle that makes one wonder if this is the only blood price Virginia pays for the administrative and institutional frugality that has helped it to liquidate its State debt and accumulate an \$18,000,000 surplus.

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Rats In A Hospital

From Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch

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published excerpts from the re-

port of State Health Commission Governor Darden on almost an impossibility under present conditions. The only rat control program which could be expected to accomplish its purpose would have to be a community program.

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Richmond's Tragedy: Prevent A Repetition

Journal and Guide

NOTHING that has been offered tragedy. The city or state should in explanation of the attacks condemn and take title to by rats upon two infant babies inerty without further palaver and the state-operated St. Philip Hos-pital; it obviously is in the public pital in Richmond can ease the interest to do so.

terrible tragedy for the parents, nor One wonders at the adequacy of adequately cushioning the shock felt the laws and ordinances, or their by civilized people. There is no enforcement, clearly applicable in excuse that can be adequate for such cases, when something so a death of this kind, in a medical in-shocking comes to pass. All the stitution sincerely dedicated to available information points to an bringing new lives into the world awareness of the rat danger for and curing the ills of adults. some time, and yet there is no com-

Statements of responsible au-parable record of energetic prevent- thorities make no effort to concealive measures. One official, speak- the fact that the presence of ratsing generally, says he is certain that has been known. Of all people, those the hospital staff was not derelict skilled in the curative arts knew and speaks of the hiring of "expert" the dangers of rodents to healthrat exterminators—a second one and even life. The first rat attack when results by the first one were should have been warning enough; not noteworthy.

should have forewarned of the cruel **Rats and Color Lines** danger to other infants in the ^{Norfolk, Virginia} wards. That a second rat-attack Two infants grievously mutilated and resultant death took place sug—and one fatally bitten. Against gests strongly that precautionarythat distressing fact must be weigh- measures either were not taken ored all that was done and was not were inadequate—or both.

Someone, if not a nurse then a facilities of the Medical College of suitably alert male or female watch- man, should ~~had~~ been present at Virginia, including hospitals for all times in the baby ward. Very few adult patients would be unable to ward off rat-attacks or summon aid—but newborn children and those under four or five years of age would be utterly helpless.

This is not to say, in the absence of facts that a much-to-be-desired investigation will reveal—that such elementary precautions were not taken. But the unutterably horrible death of one baby is an in-eradicable question mark about any such safety measures.

Norfolk, Virginia Plain, Simple Disgrace

What happened in St. Philip Hos-pital in Richmond is simply and plainly a disgrace, a shame, a blot on that city and the state, and an indictment of a system that per-mitted it to happen. It is reported authentically that the nearby pro- perty from which the rats originate belongs to a "first family of Rich-mond" which, apparently, did noth-ing itself to combat the evil and even declined to permit the pur-chase of the property so that it could be cleaned up and the condi-

tions making it a rat breeder re-moved. All FFV's should hang their heads in shame that one family of the ~~first~~ ^{rich} family, if in-advertently, contributed to this

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terrible tragedy for the parents, nor One wonders at the adequacy of adequately cushioning the shock felt the laws and ordinances, or their by civilized people. There is no enforcement, clearly applicable in excuse that can be adequate for such cases, when something so a death of this kind, in a medical in-shocking comes to pass. All the stitution sincerely dedicated to available information points to an bringing new lives into the world awareness of the rat danger for and curing the ills of adults. some time, and yet there is no com-

Statements of responsible au-parable record of energetic prevent- thorities make no effort to concealive measures. One official, speak- the fact that the presence of ratsing generally, says he is certain that has been known. Of all people, those the hospital staff was not derelict skilled in the curative arts knew and speaks of the hiring of "expert" the dangers of rodents to healthrat exterminators—a second one and even life. The first rat attack when results by the first one were should have been warning enough; not noteworthy.

should have forewarned of the cruel **Rats and Color Lines** danger to other infants in the ^{Norfolk, Virginia} wards. That a second rat-attack Two infants grievously mutilated and resultant death took place sug—and one fatally bitten. Against gests strongly that precautionarythat distressing fact must be weigh- measures either were not taken ored all that was done and was not were inadequate—or both.

Someone, if not a nurse then a facilities of the Medical College of suitably alert male or female watch- man, should ~~had~~ been present at Virginia, including hospitals for all times in the baby ward. Very few adult patients would be unable to ward off rat-attacks or summon aid—but newborn children and those under four or five years of age would be utterly helpless.

So far, rats like disease, are not known to draw color lines when they are so berserk as to attack help-less human beings. The answer might conceivably be that there is, historically and actually, a differ-ence in official and responsible quarters in the attitude to the sacredness of life—the difference roughly paralleling skin pigmen-tation. **JOURNAL and GUIDE**

At any rate, what has happened must NEVER happen again. Money costs, energy, enterprise, social con-science, and "first family" stuffi-ness are infinitesimally unimpor-tant when weighed against even one human life—"even the least of these . . ."